# SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH

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# SOLDIERS'
# SPOKEN FRENCH

With
CORRECT PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION

Contains also
Phrases and Vocabulary of Military and General Terms

By
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## PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

We believe that those of us who have wrestled with dictionaries and grammars in our youth must have often envied the Apostles when the gift of tongues fell on them, and they began to speak to the "Parthians and Medes and Elamites and the dwellers in Mesopotamia" and the rest, in their own most various languages. Unfortunately, however, nowadays, every extension of our linguistic frontiers has to be paid for with much hard and irritating work and any short cut to the acquisition of a foreign tongue must be looked on as more than a mere convenience; it is a positive blessing.

Here, in this little book, is just such a short cut, and to the most important (for us) of all foreign languages. Our soldiers may be able to get along without modern Greek, without Portuguese, without Russian, though it would be handy for them to be able to greet their comrades of those nations, but one language is practically indispensable for them,—French. They will train in France and fight in France; they will associate with French troops, French officials, French civilians, and, as a matter of practical efficiency, they must learn to express their elementary military and social needs in the language of France. Here is exactly what they will want, in the trenches, in camp, and on the way to the front; and in such a form that any man who digests this little book will have all that he practically needs and yet not burden his memory with anything unnecessary.

As regards her method, the author of this book has had a real inspiration. Instead of laboriously compiling a phrase-book in the usual way, she has written down the actual verbal

French lessons she gave to her class of soldiers in New Zealand, beginning straight away with words and sentences just as children learn their own language, and only giving a few short and essential grammatical rules one by one, as the knowledge of them becomes necessary. The book is, in fact, so arranged that it can be learned by the student without putting pen to paper: though, of course, the work, where possible, should be written.

Just one word of caution to the would-be student concerning the author's original, and so far entirely successful, system of phonetic pronunciation of French. It will be noticed that Madame Cross ends her phonograms of words like *le, te,* with the letter "r." *This "r" must be kept silent* in the pronunciation. Its use is to ensure the correct value of the vowel before it, and it is not meant to be sounded, any more than we really sound the final "r" in words like "for," or "sooner." In fact it is an English final "r," and not a French one.

In conclusion, we can but hope that this little book will do for the boys of America what it has already done, and is still doing, for the gallant Anzacs.

THE PUBLISHERS.

# SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH

## PART I.

### LESSON I.

#### PRONUNCIATION.

The approximate pronunciation of each word will be found, as the sound would be spelt in English, in brackets beside it. As, however, there is no English equivalent for the French sounds of **u**, **un**, **on**, **an**, and **in**, one can only aim at getting near them. If possible, a student having no French teacher should ask the nearest Frenchman to give him those sounds, and the rest are comparatively easy.

French **u** has no corresponding sound in English. It is most like **eu**, very soft, and sounded with lips rounded, as if to whistle. This **u** sound will be designated in brackets thus (*ü*). There is a Scotch equivalent sound in the word "*guid.*" **R**'s are rolled also in the Scotch manner. (Do not, however, roll the r's which are put only for help into the English spelling in brackets unless they are in French word also.) **N** or **M** at the end of a word or syllable (both having the same sound in French) is the sound most sinned against by English learners. "*Mon*," "*nom*," should never be pronounced with the whole **n** sound at the end. The best description is that one begins to say the **N** as in English, and leaves the letter off in the middle—cuts off the last part, and makes it nasal with a lift of the breath. In many books, that sound is written as "*ng*", and has been the cause of much mispronunciation. I prefer to spell it with an *h* after the *n* or *m*, as **mon** (*monh*), **nom** (*nomh*), **bon** (*bonh*), and it will thus be designated in this book.

The pronunciation of gn is hard to spell in English, as there is no equivalent. One is, however, familiar with the n in Spanish "*señora,*" which has a sound identical with gn in French, *i.e.*, "*gagner.*" The *g* is not sounded at all, but a turn is given to the "*n.*"

The vowels in French are—

| | |
|---|---|
| **A**, pronounced | (*ah*) sometimes long, sometimes short. |
| **E**, unaccented | (*er*) |
| **E**, accented, as é, è, ê, | (*ay*) |
| **I, Y** | (*ee*) |
| **O** | (*o*) |
| **U** | (*ü*) as previously explained. |

The remainder of the letters are called consonants.

Accent is much more regularly balanced in French words than in English. On the whole, if the beginner learns to put the *same stress* on each syllable he does not go far wrong.

The in French is called an Article, and has three forms:

| Masculine, singular. | Feminine, singular. | Plural. |
|---|---|---|
| Le (*ler*) | la (*lar*) | les (*lay*) |

A *vowel* or a *mute h* at the beginning of a word has great importance, inasmuch as it changes the article in the singular from le or la into l', as l'arbre (*larbr*) = the tree.

This leaving out of a letter and putting in an apostrophe (') is called *elision*, and is extensively found in French.

H is *never* sounded in French. The so-called h aspirate merely prevents the linking of words.

L'homme (*lomm*) h. mute = the man.

Le héro (*ler-airo*) h (so-called) aspirate = the hero.

There are only two genders, **Masculine** and **Feminine**, (hereafter written *m.* and *f.*) and no Neuter.

Inanimate objects are thus spoken of as **he** and **she**, as there is no neuter word **it**.

When the word **le** comes before a noun you know it is *masculine.*

When **la** comes before a noun it is *feminine.*

The plural has the same word for both genders, **les** (*lay*).

**Le livre**, m. (*leavr*) = the book.
**La table**, f. (*tarbl*) = the table.
**L'arbre**, m. (*l'arbr*) = the tree.
**Les livres** (*leavr*) = the books.
**Les tables** (*tarbl*) = the tables.
**Les arbres** (*lays-arbr*) = the trees.

N.B. S at the end of a plural word is not usually sounded. By ear, livre and livres have the same sound. The difference between singular and plural is shown by the article. Singular, la table (*lar tarbl*); Plural, les tables (*lay tarbl*).

There are three accents; acute, as é; grave, as è; and circumflex, as ê.

Unless a word ends in é (with an accent on it) the final e is not sounded; *e.g.* encre (*onkr*) = ink.

The nouns already given above all end in e mute.

Although the pronunciation of French written words is very puzzling to English ears at first, the French language follows regulations much more systematically than English. Thus, if certain rules of pronunciation are learnt at the outset, the student will find that most words follow those rules.

**Au** and **Eau** are like English **O**

**Er** at end of a word is ay, as plancher (*plonhchay*) = floor.

**Oi** = wa, as noir (*nwar*) = black.

**J.** and soft **G.** = zh, like z in Eng. word "azure."

**Ien** or **iens** = ee-enh, as in bien, combien, viens, tiens.

A consonant at the end of a word is not usually sounded (excepting **C**, **F**, and **L**, and sometimes **R**); as **marchand**, m. (*marshonh*) = shopkeeper.

But when an **e mute** occurs at the end of a word the last consonant is then sounded, as **marchande**, f. (*marshonhd*) = shopkeeper.

Be sure to remember that the italicised words in brackets are to be pronounced in the **English** spelling, with the exception of n, m, and u, the pronunciation of which has already been explained.

### Sentences to Learn.

**Bonjour** (*bonhzhoor*) = good morning, good day.
**Comment allez-vous?** (*komonhtallay voo*) = how are you?
**Très bien merci** (*tray bienh mairsee*) = very well thank you.
**Et vous?** (*ay voo*) = and you?
**Monsieur** (*m'syeur*) = Sir, Mr.
**Madame** (*madamm*) = Madam, Mrs.
**Oui** (*weeh*) = yes.
**Non** (*nonh*) = no.
**Je suis Anglais** (*zher sweezonhglay*) = I am English.
**Je suis fatigué** (*zher swee fat-ee-gay*) = I am tired.
**Donnez-moi** (*donnay mwar*) = give me.
**S'il vous plaît** (*seel voo play*) = if you please, please.
**Merci** (*mairsee*) = thank you, thanks.
**Du pain** (*dü panh*) = some bread.
**De la viande** (*der la veonhd*) = some meat.
**Des biscuits** (*day bisskwee*) = some biscuits.
**De l'eau** (*der lo*) = some water.
**Voici** (*vwarsee*) = here is, here are.

**Exercise 1.** (To read or hear spoken).

1. Bonjour, Madame, comment allez-vous?
   (*Bonhzhoor, madamm, komonhtallay voo*)
2. Très bien, merci, monsieur, et vous?
   (*Tray bienh, mairsee, m'syeur, ay voo*)
3. Je suis fatigué, madame.
   (*Zher swee fat-ee-gay, madamm*).
4. Donnez-moi du pain, s'il vous plaît.
   (*Donnay mwar dü panh, seel voo play*).
5. Voici du pain, monsieur.
   (*Vwarsee dü panh, m'syeur*).
6. Merci, madame.
   (*Mairsee, madamm*).
7. Voici de la viande, monsieur.
   (*Vwarsee der lar veonhd, m'syeur*).
8. Oui, madame, merci.
   (*Weeh, madamm, mairsee*).
9. Au revoir, monsieur.
   (*O revwar, m'syeur*).

**La** lettre (*lettr*) = the letter.
**La** porte (*port*) = the door.
**La** chambre (*shomhbr*) = the room.
**La** fenêtre (*fenaytr*) = the window.
**Le** plafond (*plafonh*) = the ceiling.
**Le** plancher (*plonhshay*) = the floor.
**Le** store (*store*) = the blind.
**La** plume (*plüm*) = the pen.
**Le** rideau (*reedo*) = the curtain.
**La** table (*tarbl*) = the table.
**La** chaise (*shays*) = the chair.
**Le** bureau (*büro*) = the desk.

**La cheminée** (*shemeenay*) = the mantelpiece, chimney.
**Le feu** (*fer*) = the fire.
**Le charbon** (*sharbonh*) = the coal.
**Le bois** (*bwar*) = the wood.
**La maison** (*mayzonh*) = the house.
**Le mur** (*mür*) = the wall.
**L'encrier** (*lonhkre-ay*) = the inkstand.
**L'encre** (*lonkr*) = the ink.
**Et** (*a*) = and.
**Montrez-moi** (*monhtray mwar*) = show me.
**Voilà** (*vwarlar*) = there is.
**Sur** (*sür*) = on, upon.
**Dans** (*donh*) = in.

### Conversation.

(To be tried without the book.)

**Question:** Montrez-moi la porte.
**Answer:** Voici la porte.
**Question:** Montrez-moi le mur.
**Answer:** Voilà le mur. (And so on, through all the words in the vocabulary, while pointing to objects in the room).

N.B. It is impossible to repeat words and phrases too often.

### Exercise 2.

Write down or speak all the words in the Vocabulary from dictation or from memory, putting them into the plural. The article must be made plural, and the nouns are made plural by the addition of s, as in English, except **rideau, bureau,** and **feu,** which take x.

The s of the plural is not usually sounded, as **les murs** (*lay mür*).

When, however, one word ends in a consonant, and the following word begins with a vowel, the last consonant sound is linked on to the following vowel, and that consonant is then sounded. Vous avez (*voozavvay*) = you have.

This is especially the case with words which belong to each other, with no lift of the breath between.

Comment allez-vouz? (*komontallay voo*) = How are you?

Les encriers (*laysonkreay*) = the inkstands.

An exception to this rule is the word et (*a*) = and, of which the t is never *under any circumstances*, sounded.

Il y a (*eel ee ar*) = There is, there are.

N.B. "Voilà" is used for "there is" when one can point at the object. "Il y a" can be used wherever the object is, visible or invisible.

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## LESSON II.

### Sentences to be Learnt.

Messieurs (*messyerr*) = gentlemen, Messrs.

Bonsoir (*bonhswar*) = good evening.

Je ne me porte pas très bien (*zher ner mer port par tray bienh*) = I am not very well.

C'est dommage (*say dommarzhe*) = That is a pity

Apportez-moi (*apportay mwar*) = Bring me.

Dépêchez-vous (*daypayshay voo*) = Make haste.

Pouvez-vous? (*poovay voo*) = Can you?

Certainement (*sairtaynmenh*) = Certainly.

Venez ici (*vennay zeesee*) = Come here.

Allez-vous-en (*allay voo zanh*) = go away.

Un, *m.* (*ernh*) = a, an, one.

Une, *f.* (*ün*) = a, an, one.

Des, *pl.* (*day*) = some.

**Exercise 3.** (To read and hear spoken.)

1. Bonsoir, monsieur, comment allez-vous?
2. Très bien, merci, madame, et vous?
3. Je ne me porte pas très bién.
4. C'est dommage.
5. Donnez-moi de l'eau, s'il vous plaît.
6. Voici de l'eau, monsieur, et voici du pain.
7. Merci, madame.
8. Apportez-moi de l'eau, s'il vous plaît.
9. Certainement, monsieur. Venez ici, s'il vous plaît.
10. Apportez-moi de la viande, et allez-vous-en.

Two students can repeat the above sentences to one another alternately. There is nothing better than frequent repetition, and the teacher or the pupils can make up fresh sentences from the foregoing ones, and from other nouns learnt.

## ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, like the articles **le** and **un**, have a masculine and feminine form. The masculine is used with a masculine noun, and the feminine is used with a feminine noun, becoming also plural with the noun. This is called *making adjectives agree with their nouns.*

The feminine of adjectives is usually made by adding **e** to the masculine form.

**Mauvais**, *m.* (*movvay*), **mauvaise**, *f.* (*movvayze*) = **bad.**
**Noir**, *m.* (*nwar*), **noire**, *f.* (*nwar*) = **black.**
**Bleu, e** (*bler*) = **blue.**
**Brun, e** (*brunh, brŭn*) = **brown.**
**Froid** (*frwar*), **froide** *frwarḋ*) = **cold.**
**Chaud, e** (*show, showed*) = **warm, hot.**

Grand, e (*gronh, grond*) = great, tall, large.
Petit, e (*pertee, perteet*) = small, little.
Fort, e (*for, fort*) = strong.
Mort, e (*mor, mort*) = dead, deceased.
Vert, e (*vair, vairt*) = green.
Vrai, e (*vray*) = true, real.
Plein, e (*planh, plain*) = full.

Chaud, froid, fort, mort, and adjectives of colour and nationality follow the noun.

### Conversation.

J'ai (*zhay*) = I have.
Il a (*eel ar*) = he has.
Elle a (*ell ar*) = she has.
Pensé à (*ponhsay ar*) = thought of.
Quelque chose (*kelkershows*) = something.
Est-ce? (*ayce*) = is it?
Ce n'est pas (*ser nay par*) = It is not.
C'est (*say*) = It is.
Il est (*eel a*) = he is.
Elle est (*ell a*) = she is.

### Exercise 4.

To be spoken amongst two or more students, A. and B. or A., B., C. and D., etc

A. J'ai pensé à quelque chose.
B. Est-ce la porte?
A. Non, ce n'est pas la porte.
C. Est-ce la maison?
A. Non, ce n'est pas la maison.
D. Est-ce le bureau?

A. Non, ce n'est pas le bureau.

E. Est-ce la plume?

A. Non, ce n'est pas la plume.

And so on, mentioning all the names they know, of objects in the room until the right word is obtained, then

F. Est-ce l'encre?

A. Oui, c'est l'encre.

Also, a word can be written on a piece of paper and folded up, and A. or B. says—

J'ai écrit (*aykree*) quelque chose.

C. Est-ce la cheminée? etc. etc.

This is a splendid exercise in speaking.

Ecrit = written.

### Reading Exercise 5.

1. J'ai une grande porte. 2. Il a une petite maison. 3. Elle a un plein jardin. 4. Ce n'est pas une petite fenêtre. 5. C'est un store vert. 6. Le bureau est plein. 7. La cheminée est chaude. 8. Voilà l'encrier noir. 9. Voici le vrai marchand. 10. Montrez-moi la grande maison.

### Exercise 6, to speak or write.

1. Show me the green blind. 2. I have thought of the little window. 3. Is it a warm chimney? 4. Yes, it (she) is warm. 5. Here is the little desk. 6. There is the big blind. 7. It is not the big garden. 8. I have thought of the warm room. 9. I have the blue ink. 10. Who has the small garden?

When "vous avez" (*voozavvay*) is turned round to avez-vous? (*avvay-voo*) = have you? the s of vous no longer needs to be sounded, unless again followed by a vowel.

Avez-vous les livres? (*avvay-voo lay leavr*).

Avez-vous un livre? (*avvay-voozunh leavr*).

**Sentences to be Learnt.**

**Je suis** (*zher swee*) = I am.
**Savez-vous?** (*savvay-voo*) = do you know?
**Combien de** (*kombienh*) = how many?
**J'ai froid** (*zhay frwar*) = I am cold.
**J'ai chaud** (*zhay show*) = I am warm.
**J'ai faim** (*zhay fainh*) = I am hungry.
**J'ai soif** (*swarf*) = I am thirsty.

**J'ai** does not mean **I am**, but **I have.** In French they say "I have cold," "I have warmth," "I have hunger," etc.

**Dites-lui de venir** (*deet lwee der veneer*) = Tell him to come.
**Où allez-vous?** (*oo allay voo*) = Where are you going?
**Je vais à la ville** (*zher vayzar lar veel*) = I am going to the town.
**Où est la ville?** (*oo a lar veel*) = Where is the town?
**Par là** (*par lar*) = over there.
**Mais** (*may*) = but.
**Ouvert, e** (*oovair, oovairt*) = open.
**Fermé, e** (*fairmay*) = shut.
**Le jardin** (*zhardinh*) = garden.
**Le champ** (*shanh*) = field.

PRESENT TENSE OF VERB **AVOIR** (*AVVWAR*) = TO HAVE.

**J'ai** (*zhay*) = I have.
**Tu as** (*tü ar*) = Thou hast.
**Il a** (*eel ar*) = He has.
**Elle a** (*ell ar*) = She has.
**Nous avons** (*noozavvonh*) = We have.
**Vous avez** (*voozavvay*) = You have.

**Ils ont** (*eelzonh*) = They have.
**Elles ont** (*ellzonh*)) = They have, f.

### Exercise 7.

1. J'ai une grande fenêtre et une petite porte. 2. Il a faim et elle a soif. 3. J'ai froid et j'ai faim. 4. Il a soif et elle a chaud. 5. Avez-vous un encrier noir? 6. Non, j'ai une table brune. 7. Je suis dans le jardin. 8. La porte est ouverte et la fenêtre est fermée.

### Exercise 8.

Conversation between two or more students.

A. Avez-vous froid?
B. Non, j'ai chaud.
A. Avons-nous faim?
B. Non, nous avons soif.
A. Avez-vous soif?
B. Non, j'ai faim; and so on.

### VERB ETRE (*AITR*) = TO BE.

#### Present Tense.

**Je suis** (*zher swee*) = I am.
**Tu es** (*tü a*) = Thou art
**Il est** (*eel a*) = He is.
**Nous sommes** (*noo somm*) = We are.
**Vous êtes** (*voozait*) = You are.
**Ils sont** (*eel sonh*) = They are.

**Devant** (*devvanh*) = before, in front of.

### Exercise 9.

1. Je suis ici. 2. Nous sommes grands. 3. Il est petit. 4. Elle est petite. 5. Vous êtes ici. 6. Ils sont bleus. 7. Elles sont froides. 8. Vous êtes dans le champ et nous sommes dans le jardin. 9. Ils sont devant la cheminée chaude.

# LESSON III.

## Verbs.

To commence, the exercise "J'ai pensé à quelque chose" of Lesson II. should be frequently repeated, with additional words learnt subsequently. The student should become able to speak the sentences without a moment's hesitation.

In asking questions with verbs, the verb and pronoun are reversed, as in English.

**Ai-je** (*ayzhe*) = have I?
**As-tu?** (*ar tü*) = hast thou?
**A-t-il?** (*arteel*) = has he? (notice the *t* inserted).
**A-t-elle?** (*artell*) = has she?
**Avons-nous?** (*avvonh noo*) = have we?
**Avez-vous?** (*avvay-voo*) = have you?
**Ont-ils?** (*onhteel*) = have they?
**Ont-elles?** (*onhtell*) = have they, f.?

### Exercise 10. (To read or speak.)

1. Ai-je l'encrier? 2. Oui, vous avez l'encrier et la plume. 3. A-t-il le charbon? 4. Il a le charbon et le bois. 5. Avons-nous les lettres? 6. Les lettres et les livres sont sur la table. 7. A-t-elle la chaise? 8. Elle a la chaise et le bureau dans la chambre.

### Exercise 11. (Spoken.)

Practise with all the nouns you know:

**J'ai la maison.**
**Tu as le livre, etc.**

Then—

**Ai-je l'encrier?**
**As-tu le bureau?**

**A-t-il la maison?**
**Avons-nous la table?**
**Avez-vous les livres?**
**Ont-ils les rideaux?**, etc.

The negative **not** consists of two words, **ne** and **pas**; **ne** comes before the verb, and becomes **n'** before a vowel. and **pas** is placed after the verb.

**Je n'ai pas** (*zher nay par*) = I have not.
**Tu n'as pas** (*tü nar par*) = thou has not.
**Il n'a pas** (*eel nar par*) = he has not.
**Nous n'avons pas** (*noo navvonh par*) = we have not.
**Vous n'avez pas** (*voo navvay par*) = you have not.
**Ils n'ont pas** (*eel nonh par*) = they have not.

Also,

**N'ai-je pas?** (*nayje par*) = have I not?
**N'as-tu pas?** (*nartü par*) = hast thou not?
**N'a-t-il pas?** (*narteel par*) = has he not?
**N'avons-nous pas?** (*navvonh noo par*) = have we not?
**N'avez-vous pas?** (*navvay voo par*) = have you not?
**N'ont-ils pas?** (*nonhteel par*) = have they not?

### Exercise 12.

1. Avez-vous le charbon, madame? 2. Non, je n'ai pas le charbon, monsieur, mais il a le bois. 3. A-t-il pensé à la chaise? 4. Non, mais il a pensé à la fenêtre. 5. N'avons-nous pas l'encre noire? 6. Oui, vous avez l'encre et l'encrier. 7. Il n'a pas faim mais il a soif. 8. N'avez-vous pas froid? 9. Non, nous n'avons pas froid, nous avons chaud. 10. N'ont-ils pas pensé à quelque chose?

### Exercise 13. (Conversation.)

Much repetition *without the book* is necessary here.

First repeat—

"J'ai la porte."

"Tu as la maison," etc., as many words as can be remembered.

Then—

"Ai-je le bureau?"

"As-tu la cheminée?", etc.

Then—

"Je n'ai pas la table."

"Tu n'as pas le bois," etc.

Also—

"N'ai-je pas le store?" etc.

As a variation an adjective can be put into each sentence as

"J'ai la grande porte."

"Je n'ai pas l'encrier noir," etc.

It is good practice for the student to find his own words and use them himself.

### Exercise 14.

(By teacher or student without book.)

1. J'ai une grande maison. 2. Il a un encrier noir. 3. Nous avons un mur bleu. 4. Vous n'avez pas un jardin vert. 5. Avez-vous un mur chaud? 6. Non, je n'ai pas un mur chaud. 7. J'ai un petit jardin. 8. A-t-il un encrier plein? 9. Nous n'avons pas une porte forte. 10. Ont-ils des cheminées chaudes?

### Sentences to Learn.

**J'ai besoin de** (*zhay beswanh der*) = I want (something).

**Parlez-vous français?** (*parlay-voo fransay*) = Do you speak French?

**Je suis malade** (*zher swee malard*) = I am ill.

**Je suis blessé** (*zher swee blessay*) = I am wounded.

**Puis-je passer par-ici?** (*pweezh passay pareesee*) = May I go through here?

**Puis-je aller par là** (*pweezh allay par lar*) = May I go that way?

**Il faut** (*eel fo*) = One must (I must, you must, etc.).

**A droite** (*ar drwart*) = on the right.

**A gauche** (*ar gōsch*) = on the left.

**Tout droit** (*too drwar*) = straight on.

**C'est dommage** (*say dommarzhe*) = it is a pity.

**Et puis** (*ay pwee*) = and then.

**Pour** (*poor*) = for, to, in order to.

**Très** (*tray*) = very.

**Ce**, *m.* (*ser*) = this, that.

**Cette**, *f.* (*sett*) = this, that.

**Ces** (*say*) = these, those.

**Alors** (*allor*) = then.

**Que voulez-vous?** (*ker voolay voo*) = What do you want?

### Exercise 15. (To read or hear spoken.)

Bonjour, madame. Bonjour, monsieur, comment allez-vous? *Pas très bien, merci, madame, je suis fatigué, et j'ai faim et soif. Alors que voulez-vous? Voici du bon pain, et de la viande. Donnez-moi de l'eau, s'il vous plaît. Mais certainement, voilà de l'eau, monsieur. Merci bien, je suis malade.

* Pas can be used without ne when there is no verb.

C'est dommage, venez dans la maison. *Merci, puis-je passer par ici? Non, allez tout droit. Puis-je aller par là? Certainement. Au revoir.

*"Merci" by itself means "No, thank you," so in accepting anything, one has to say "oui, merci," or "oui s'il vous plaît."

Exercise 16. (Spoken).

Mention all the objects in the room, and put before them the words ce, cette, or ces, as—

Cette lettre.
Cette porte.
Ce plafond.
Ce plancher, etc.

N.B. Ce becomes cet before a masc word beginning with a vowel or h mute, as

Cet encrier (*m.*), but
Cette encre (encre being fem.).

Other words which change before a vowel or h mute are the adjectives beau (*bo*) = fine, handsome; nouveau (*noovō*) = new, fresh; mou (*moo*) = soft, and vieux (*vee-er*) = old. There is a second masc. form to these words used thus:—

Beau (*bo*) bel (*bel*) mas. belle, fem.
Nouveau (*noovō*) nouvel (*noovel*) m. nouvelle, f. = new.
Mou (*moo*) mol (*moll*) m. Molle, f. = soft.
Vieux (*vee-er*) vieil (*vee-ay*) m. vieille (*vee-ay*) f. = old.
"Le bel homme"; but "l'homme est beau," etc.

Cardinal Numerals.

Un, une (*anh, ün*) = one.
Deux (*der*) = two.
Trois (*trwar*) = three.

**Quatre** (*katr*) = four.
**Cinq** (*sairnk*) = five.
**Six** (*seess*) = six.
**Sept** (*sett*) = seven.
**Huit** (*weet*) = eight.
**Neuf** (*nerf*) = nine.
**Dix** (*deess*) = ten.

**Exercise 17. (Spoken).**

A. Avez-vous un jardin?
B. Non, mais j'ai deux maisons, etc.

**Suis-je?** (*sweezh*) = Am I?
**Es-tu?** (*a tü*) = art thou?
**Est-il?** (*ait eel*) = is he?
**Sommes-nous?** (*somm-noo*) = Are we?
**Etes-vous?** (*ait voo*) = are you?
**Sont-ils?** (*sonhteel*) = are they?

Repeat
**Je ne suis pas**, etc. = I am not.

Also,
**Ne suis-je pas?** etc. = Am I not?

**Exercise 18.**

1 Suis-je dans un jardin? 2. Non, vous êtes dans le champ. 3. Etes vous Français? 4. Non, monsieur, je suis Anglais. 5. N'êtes-vous pas malade? 6. Non, madame, mais je suis très fatigué. 7. Alors voici de la bonne viande et du bon vin. 8. Voici cinq livres et trois plumes 9. Ces encriers ne sont pas pleins et cette encre n'est pas noire.

## LESSON IV.

**La guerre** (*gair*) = the war.
**Le crayon** (*krayanh*) = the pencil.
**Le papier** (*pap-yay*) = the paper.
**Le verre** (*vair*) = the glass.
**La tasse** (*tass*) = the cup.
**L'assiette,** *f.* (*ass-yett*) = the plate.
**La montre** (*monhtr*) = the watch.
**L'ami** (*ammee*) = the friend.
**Le chien** (*shceanh*) = the dog.
**La femme** (*famm*) = the woman.
**Le soldat** (*soldar*) = the soldier.
**L'homme** (h mute) (*lomm*) = the man.
**La mitrailleuse** (*mittrī-yerze*) = The machine-gun.
**Où** (*oo*) = where?
**Ici** (*eesee*) = here.
**Avec** (*avvek*) = with.
**Votre** (*vōtr*) = your.
**Moi** (*mwar*) = me.
**Onze** (*oarnhze*) = eleven.
**Douze** (*dooz*) = twelve.
**Treize** (*trays*) = thirteen.
***Quartorze** (*katorz*) = fourteen.
***Quinze** (*kai(r)nhz*) = fifteen.

***Qu** is *pronounced like English* **k.**

**Seize** (*sāys*) = sixteen.
**Dix-sept** (*deessett*) = seventeen.
**Dix-huit** (*deez-weet*) = eighteen.
**Dix-neuf** (*deez-nerf*) = nineteen.
**Vingt** (*vinh*) = twenty.
**Voici la dame** = Here is the lady.
**La dame est ici** = The lady is here.

**Exercise 19. (To translate orally.)**

1. Where is the gentleman? 2. He is in the garden. 3. Where is the lady? 4. She is in the house. 5. Where is the dog? 6. The dog is here. 7. I have a house and a garden. 8. Here is the gentleman with the lady. 9. The man is here with the woman. 10. Where is he?

Repeat in French—

"Where is the house?"

"The house is here.

"Here is the house,"

And so on with every noun you have learnt.

Also repeat "The house is here with the garden," and so on with every two words you have learnt.

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**Est-ce** (*ayce*) = is it?

**Est-ce que c'est** (*ayce-ker say*) = is it? (lit. is it that it is?)

By putting "est-ce que" before a statement it is turned into a question; as,

J'ai = I have—est-ce que j'ai? = have I?

Tu as = thou hast—est-ce que tu as? = hast thou? and so on with any statement.

**Exercise 20, without book.**

1. Repeat the Present Tense of the verb to have, turning it into questions, as above.

2. Do the same with the Present Tense of to be, as

Est-ce que je suis? = Am I?

3. A. J'ai pensé à une couleur.

B. Est-ce noir?

A. Non, ce n'est pas noir.

B. Est-ce blanc? (or est-ce que c'est blanc?)
A. Non, ce n'est pas blanc.

And so on.

### Exercise 21.

1. The dog is black. 2. The machine-guns are small. 3. I have two dogs, and that gentleman has three dogs. 4. You have fifteen chairs in your room. 5. Have they a brown table? 6. Is it here? 7. Yes, it is here in the house. 8. There are seventeen soldiers in that house. 9. Do you know where are the five books? 10. Is he not in the garden with the seven soldiers?

### To Learn.

**Mangeons** (*manhzhonh*) = let us eat.
**Regardez** (*rergarday*) = look at.
**Meilleur, e** (*may-yeur*) = better.
**Le même** (*maim*) la même, les mêmes = the same.
**Souvent** (*soovenh*) = often.
**Buvons** (*büvonh*) = let us drink.

### Exercise 22.

1. Nous avons faim, mangeons des biscuits. 2. Nous avons soif, buvons de l'eau. 3. Venez ici et regardez cette jolie maison. 4. Le pain est meilleur que les biscuits. 5. Venez ici et regardez la mitrailleuse; dépêchez-vous. 6. Où sont les soldats Anglais? 7. Ils sont à la guerre. 8. Il faut aller à droite. 9. Ces maisons sont souvent très jolies. 10. Neuf assiettes sont souvent sur la table.

### Exercise 23. (Spoken.)

Mention all the nouns you can remember, and all the adjectives you can put with them, thus:

Ce livre est souvent sur la table.
Ces rideaux sont souvent très jolis.
Ce tableau est souvent.....
Ces murs.....
Ces fenêtres.....
Cette table, etc., etc.

### To Learn.

Tout de suite, (*toot d' sweet*) = immediately, at once
N'importe, (*namhport*) = It does not matter.
Commencez, (*komonhsay*) = begin.
Fois, (*fwar*) = time.
Une fois, (*ün fwar*) = once.
Deux fois, = twice.
Trois fois, = three times.
Dix fois, = ten times.
And so on.
Perdu (*pairdü*) = lost.
Le regiment (*rezheemonh*) = regiment.
Lieutenant (*liert'nonh*) = lieutenant.
Capitaine (*kappeetain*) = captain.
Colonel (*kolonel*, all syllables sounded) = colonel.
Général (*zhaynayral*, all syllables sounded) = general.
*Combien de fois? (*kombienh de fwar*) = How often?
Le déjeuner (*dayzhernay*) = breakfast.
Le dîner (*deenay*) = dinner.
Le souper (*soopay*) = supper.

* See Pronunciation, page 7.

### Exercise 24.

1. Commencez votre déjeuner. 2. J'ai perdu ma tasse. 3. N'importe, voici un verre. 4. Le lieutenant a perdu le regiment deux fois. 5. Où est le déjeuner aujourd'hui? 6. Perdu. 7. C'est dommage, j'ai faim. 8. N'importe, voici le dîner tout de suite. 9. Mangeons ces biscuits et buvons cette eau. 10. Le Colonel et le Général sont à la guerre. 11. Regardez, la porte est fermée! 12. N'importe, la fenêtre est ouverte.

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## LESSON V.

**Au**, m. (*o*); **à la**, f.; **à l'**; **aux**, pl. (*o*) = to the.

**Au** jardin = to the garden.

**A** la dame = to the lady.

**A l'** homme (*ar lomm*) = to the man.

**Aux** femmes = to the women.

**Penser** (*ponhsay*) = to think, is followed by **à**, which really means to. Thus literally "J'ai pensé à quelque chose," means "I have thought *to* something."

J'ai pensé à la dame = I have thought of the lady.

Tu as pensé au jardin = Thou hast thought of the garden.

Il a pensé à l'homme = He has thought of the man.

Nous avons pensé aux maisons = We have thought of the houses.

### Exercise 25. (To Speak).

To the door, to the house, to the wall, to the garden, to the window, to the ceiling, to the floor, to the mantelpiece, to the soldiers, to the trees, to the towns, to the rooms, to the doors, to the gentlemen.

### Exercise 26.

Think of all the nouns in the room, and speak them aloud, putting au, à la, à l', or aux before them, as required.

Then think of any other nouns that you have learnt, and do likewise, such as

"Au pain," "à la maison," "à l'encrier," "aux hommes," "aux fenêtres."

**Dernier**, m. (*dairneay*) **dernière** (*dairneair*) = last.
**Mangez** (*manhzhay*) = Eat.
**Buvez** (*büvay*) = Drink.
**Vous devez** (*devay*) = You ought.
**En France** (*onh Franhss*) = In or to France.
**En Angleterre** (*onOnglertair*) = In or to England.
**Il est parti** (*eel ay partee*) = He has departed, gone.
**Quand?** (*konh*) = When?
**Déjà** (*dayzhar*) = Already.
**Quoi?** (*kwar*) = What?
**A quoi avez-vous pensé?** Of what have you thought?
**Sortir** (*sorteer*) = To go out.

### Exercise 27. (To Speak).

A. A quoi avez-vous pensé?
B. J'ai pensé à la porte.
A. A quoi avez-vous pensé?
B J'ai pensé au plancher; and so on with 12 words.

### To Learn.

**Aujourd'hui** (*o-zhoor-dwee*) = To-day.
**Demain** (*dermanh*) = To-morrow
**Hier** (*ee-air*) = Yesterday
**Savez-vous?** (*savvey-voo*) = Do you know?

Qui va là (*key var lar*) = Who goes there?

Quelle heure est-il (*kel leur ait-eel*) = What time is it?

Il est une heure (*eel ait ün eur*) = it is one o'clock.

Il est deux heures et demie (*eel ay ders eur ay d'mee*) = it is half-past two.

Il est quatre heures moins quart (*eel ay katr eur moynh kar*) = it is a quarter to three.

Il est quatre heures moins vingt (*eel ay katr eur moynh vernh*) = it is twenty minutes to four.

Il est cinq heures vingt (*eel ay sairnk eur vinh*) = it is twenty past five.

Il est midi (*eel ay meedee*) = it is twelve noon.

Il est minuit (*meenwee*) = it is twelve midnight.

### Exercise 28. (Read or Speak).

1. Quelle heure est-il? 2. Il est neuf heures. 3. Quelle heure est-il? 4. Il est dix heures et demie. 5. Quelle heure est-il? 6. Il est onze heures moins vingt. 7. Il est deux heures moins dix. 8. Il est trois heures dix minutes. 9. Il est une heure. 10. Il est huit heures et quart. 11. Il est sept heures moins quart. 12. Il est minuit.

### To Learn.

Cette nuit (*sett nwee*)= to-night.

La semaine dernière (*sermayn dairneair*) = last week.

La semaine prochaine (*sermayn proshayn*) = Next week.

Une année (*annay*) = A year.

Un mois (*mwar*) = a month.

Une semaine (*sermayn*) = A week.

Un jour (*zhoor*) = A day.

Une heure (*eur*) = An hour.

**Janvier** (*zhonhveeay*) = January.
**Février** (*fevreeay*) = February.
**Mars** (*marss*) = March.
**Avril** (*avreel*) = April.
**Mai** (*may*) = May.
**Juin** (*zhwenh*) = June.
**Juillet** (*zhü-yay*) = July.
**Août** (*oo*) = August.
**Septembre** (*septonhbr*) = September.
**October** (*oktōbr*) = October.
**Novembre** (*novonhbr*) = November.
**Décembre** (*daysonhbr*) = December.
**Premier** (*premmeay*) première, (*premmeair*) = First.
**Je suis perdu** (*pairdü*) = I am lost.
**Qui êtes-vous?** (*key ait voo*) = Who are you?
**Je suis Anglais** (*Onglay*) = I am English.
**Etes-vous Français?** (*Fronhsay*) = Are you French?
**Nous sommes Alliés** (*alleeay*) = We are Allies.
**Le régiment** (*rezheemonh*) = The regiment.

### Exercise 29.

1. Quelle heure est-il? 2. Il est huit heures. 3. Il est sept heures et demie. 4. Non, il est déjà huit heures moins quart. 5. Qui êtes-vous? 6. Je suis Anglais et je suis perdu. 7. Alors venez ici et passez par là. 8. Savez-vous cù vous êtes? Je suis avec des amis. 9. C'est vrai, comment allez-vous? 10. Avez-vous faim et soif? 11. Non, mais je suis fatigué. 12. Dépêchez-vous et apportez-moi la viande, les œufs, le pain et le lait, s'il vous plaît.

**Du**, m. (*dü*); **de la**, f. (*der lar*); **de l'**, and **des**, pl. (*day*) = Some.

**Du pain** = Some bread.

De la viande = Some meat.
De l'eau = Some water.
Des œufs = Some eggs.
Le lait (*lay*) = Milk.
Le sucre (*sükr*) = Sugar.
Le vin (*vanh*) = Wine.
L'œuf (*erf*) = Egg.
Le sel (*sell*) = Salt.
Le poivre (*pwarvr*) = Pepper.
La moutarde (*mootard*) = Mustard.
La pomme de terre = Potato.
Le poisson (*pwarsonh*) = The fish.
Les œufs (*laiz-er*) = Eggs (f not sounded in plur.).
Le café (*kaffay*) = Coffee.
Le thé (*tay*) = Tea.
Le beurre (*burr*) = Butter.

**Exercise 30. (From Memory).**

Some bread, some milk, some sugar, some water, some wine, some meat, some eggs, some coffee, some tea, some butter, some men, some dogs, some machine guns, some soldiers, some ink, some windows. And so on with all the nouns you can remember.

Du, de la, des, also mean "of the."
Du jardin = Of the garden.
De l'ami = Of the friend.
Des hommes = Of the men.
De la femme = Of the woman.

These words form the possessive case in French, as

Le livre de la dame = The lady's book (lit. the book of the lady).
Le chien du monsieur = The gentleman's dog.
La femme de l'ami = The friend's wife.
Les maisons des hommes = The men's houses.
Pour aller (*poor allay*) = In order to go.

**Exercise 31. (To Translate and Hear).**

Bonjour, mon ami.* Asseyez-vous ici. Comment allez-vous? Très bien merci, mon cher, et vous? Je suis malade. C'est dommage. Est-ce que vous avez faim? Non, mais donnez-moi du vin, s'il vous plaît. Certainement, vous avez soif, n'est-ce pas? Voici du bon vin. Merci. Venez ici, mon ami, et asseyez-vous là. Voilà deux soldats anglais. Ils sont blessés. Savez-vous combien de soldats sont blessés? Je ne sais pas. Voilà Smith. Dites-lui de venir ici. Il va déjà à la ville. Elle est par là. Puis-je passer par ici? Certainement, allez à gauche, et puis à droite. Il faut passer par ici pour aller à la ville.

*"Mon ami" or "mon vieux" stands for the familiar 'old man" in which friends address each other in English.

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## LESSON VI.

### To Learn.

**Beaucoup de** (*bōkoo der*) = Much, many.
**Plus de** (*plü der*) = More.
**Assez de** (*assay der*) = Enough.
**Trop de** (*tro der*) = Too many, too much.
**Sur** (*sūr*) On, upon.

**PRESENT TENSES of**

1. **Voir** (*vwar*) = **To see.**

**Je vois** (*vwa*) = I see.
**Nous voyons** (*vwoyonh*) = We see.
**Vous voyez** (*vwoyay*) = You see.

2. **Donner** (*donnay*) = **to give.**

**Je donne** (*donn*) = I give.
**Nous donnons** (*donnonh*) = We give.
**Vous donnez** (*donnay*) = You give.

### 3. Dire (*deer*) = to say.

Je dis (*dee*) = I say.
Nous disons (*deezonh*) = we say.
Vous dites (*deet*) = you say.
Ils dis(ent) (*deez*) = they say.

(The ent of the 3rd person pl. of verbs is not sounded, as in "Ils dis(ent)".)

Where the other persons of the verbs are not given in the above tenses, they are *sounded*, though not *spelt* the same as the first person.

### 4. Venir (*venneer*) = to come.

Je viens* (*vienh*) = I come.
Nous venons (*vennonh*) = we come.
Vous venez (*vennay*) = you come.
Ils viennent (*vienn*) = they come.

### 5. Parler (*parlay*) = to speak.

Je parle (*parl*) = I speak.
Nous parlons (*parlonh*) = we speak.
Vous parlez (*parlay*) = you speak.

**N'est-ce-pas?** (*nayce par*) = Don't you? Isn't it? Are there not? Has he not? etc., etc.

This phrase is used as a question after any affirmative sentence, as

"Ils disent, n'est-ce pas?" = They say, do they not?
"Je viens, n'est-ce pas?" = I am coming, am I not?
"Il est là, n'est ce pas?" = He is there, is he not?
"Vous voyez l'homme, n'est-ce pas?" = You see the man, do you not?

* See Pronunciation, page 7.

**Voyez-vous?** = Do you see? (There is no word for "do" in French, and "voyez-vous" means literally "see you?"

**Levez-vous** (*levvay-voo*) = get up

**Asseyez-vous** (*assayay voo*) = sit down.

These two verbs are not asking a question, like "voyez-vous?" but are reflexive, and the "vous" in the two latter cases is a reflexive pronoun.

### Exercise 32. (From Memory).

1. Good morning, old man, how are you? 2. Very well, thank you. 3. Do you know where is the bread? 4. No, but here is the meat. 5. What time is it? 6. It is four o'clock. 7. I am hungry and cold. 8. I am thirsty, give me some water. 9. I am English, and you are French. 10. We are Allies. 11. Here are some coffee, my friend, some milk, and some sugar. 12. Give me also some eggs if you please. 13. Get up and see the good coffee and the good milk. 14. Have you any tea? 15. Yes, there are tea, coffee, wine, and meat in the house.

### Exercise 33. (Conversation, to Repeat Quickly).

A. You are hungry, are you not? (*n'est-ce pas?*)
B. You are thirsty, are you not?
C. You are cold, are you not?
D. You are warm, are you not?
A. He is hungry, is he not? (*n'est-ce pas?*)
B. He is thirsty, is he not?
C. He is cold, is he not?
D. He is warm, is he not?
A. Is he hungry? (*a-t-il faim?*)
B. Is he thirsty?

C. Is he cold?
D. Is he warm?
A. He is not hungry (*Il n'a pas*, etc.)
B. He is not thirsty.
C. He is not cold.
D. He is not warm.
In like manner, "Are you hungry, thirsty, cold, warm?"
We are hungry, are we not?, etc.
They are hungry, are they not?, etc., and so on.

Il y a (*eel ee ar*) = There is, (or are).
Il n'y a pas de (*eel nee ar par der*) = There is, (or are) not.

### Exercise 34.

Repeat all the words in Lesson V. from "bread" to "butter," with "il y a," and "il n'y a pas de," as
Il y a du pain.
Il n'y a pas de pain," and so on.
Repeat with "il y a" and the numerals from 1 to 20 all the nouns you can remember. Also the same with "il n'y a pas de."
As "Il y a deux maisons."
"Il y a trois portes," etc.
"Il n'y a pas quatre murs."
"Il n'y a pas cinq encriers," etc.

N.B. Note. "Il n'y a pas de murs." But "Il n'y a pas quatre murs" without de, because of the numeral).

### REPETITION FROM LESSON I.

Without the book, pick out all the articles in the room of which you know the names. With your teacher or fellow-student converse in this way:—

A. J'ai pensé à quelque chose.

B. Est-ce dans la chambre?
A. Oui, c'est dans la chambre.
B. Est-ce le plancher blanc?
A. Non, ce n'est pas le plancher blanc.
B. Est-ce la table brune?
A. Non, ce n'est pas la table brune.
B. Est-ce le store vert?
A. Non, ce n'est pas le store vert.

And so on, until the word is guessed, when A. and B. change places. Also, a guess can be made at things outside the room.

**Exercise 35 (in Question and Answer).**

A. Combien de chaises y a-t-il dans la chambre?
B. Il y a six chaises dans cette chambre.
A. Combien de tableaux y a-t-il sur les murs?
B. Il y a neuf tableaux sur les murs.
A. Combien de tables y a-t-il dans cette chambre?
B. Il y a trois tables dans la chambre.
A. Combien de bureaux, fenêtres, murs, livres, portes, etc.

To vary it—

A. Combien d'œufs y a-t-il dans la chambre?
B. Il n'y a pas d'œufs dans la chambre.

Similar questions can be asked with plumes, encriers, chiens, hommes, femmes, dames, amis, choses, crayons, etc.

**It cannot be too firmly impressed upon the student's mind that frequent repetition even of words already known gives fluency and facility in rapid speaking.**

# LESSON VII.

## Pronouns.

With the verbs, you have learnt—

| | |
|---|---|
| Je = I. | Nous = we. |
| Tu = thou. | Vous = you. |
| Il = he. | Ils = they. |
| Elle = she. | Elles = they f. |

There are also other forms, as—

| | |
|---|---|
| Me (*mer*) = me. | Nous = us. |
| Te (*ter*) = thee. | Vous = you. |
| Le (*ler*) = him. | Les = them. |
| La = her. | |

These pronouns all come before the verbs in French, and not, as in English, one before and one after.

Je te vois (*zher ter vwa*) = I see thee (lit. I thee see).
Je le vois = I see him.
Je la vois = I see her.
Je vous vois = I see you.
Je les vois = I see them.

Nothing but frequent repetition will make this change of position of pronoun *familiar to the student.*

## Exercise 36.

1. Je vous vois. 2. Nous vous voyons. 3. Je la vois. 4. Nous la voyons. 5. Je les vois. 6. Vous les voyez 7. Nous vous voyons. 8. Vous nous voyez. 9. Il me voit. 10. Je le vois. 11. Je l'ai. 12. Il l'a. 13. Nous l'avons. 14. Vous l'avez. 15. Je le donne. 16. Nous vous avons. 17. Il le donne. 18. Nous le disons. 19. Nous le voyons. 20. Est-ce que je l'ai?

### Exercise 37. (To Hear or Write).

1. Je vois quatre œufs dans la maison du monsieur. 2. Bonjour, mon ami, savez-vous où nous sommes? 3. Vous êtes dans le grand jardin du marchand de vins. 4. Comment allez-vous aujourd'hui? 5. J'ai faim et j'ai soif, et je suis très fatigué. 6. Qui sait où sont le pain et le lait? 7. Il y en a dans la grande maison de la dame. 8. Levez-vous et voyez le bon café et la bonne viande. 9. Nous avons soif et faim, et nous sommes très fatigués. 10. L'homme et le chien sont avec votre ami. 11. Qui va là?

### To Learn.

Le gâteau (*garto*) = cake.
La mère (*mair*) = the mother.
Le paquet (*pakay*) = the parcel.
Le chocolat (*shokolar*) = the chocolate.
Les chaussettes (*shōssett*) = the socks.
Le savon (*savvonh*) = the soap.
Les cigarettes (*seegarett*) = the cigarettes.
Le camarade (*kamarard*) = the comrade.
Le frère (*fraer*) = the brother.
Le matin (*mattinh*) = the morning.
Le soir (*swar*) = the evening.
Dieu (*D'yer*) = God.
La tranchée (*tranhshay*) = the trench.
Le journal (*zhoornall*) = the newspaper.
Les journaux (*zhoorno*) = the newspapers.
La pluie (*plwee*) = the rain.
La boue (*booh*) = the mud.
Le tableau (*tablo*) = the picture.

In French the Possessive Adjective, "my," "thy," etc., agrees only with the noun possessed, and not, as in English, with the possessor.

| Singular. | | Plural. |
|---|---|---|
| Mon m. (*monh*) | ma f. (*mar*) | mes (*may*) = My. |
| Ton m. (*tonh*) | ta f. (*tar*) | tes (*tay*) = Thy. |
| Son m. (*sonh*) | sa f. (*sar*) | ses (*say*) = his, her, its. |
| Notre m. (*nōtr*) | notre f. | nos (*nō*) = our. |
| Votre m. (*vōtr*) | votre f. | vos (*vō*) = your. |
| Leur m. (*lerr*) | leur, f. | leurs = their. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mon livre = my book. | son livre = his or her book. |
| Ma plume = my pen. | sa plume = his or her pen. |
| Mes amis (*maizammi*) = my friends. | ses amis = his or her friends. |

Words ending in au and eau take x in plural.
Les tableaux (*tablo*) = the pictures..
Les bureaux (*bŭro*) = the desks.
Les eaux (*laizō*) = the waters.

### Sentences to Learn.

Je ne vous comprends pas (*zher ner voo kompronh par*) = I do not understand you.

Les soldats viennent (*lay soldar vienn*) = the soldiers are coming.

Où voulez-vous aller? (*oo voulay voozallay*) = Where do you wish to go?

Qui êtes-vous? (*key ait voo*) = Who are you?

**Quel est votre regiment?** (*kel ay vōtr rezheemonh*) = What is your regiment?

**Mon numéro est** (*monh nümairo ay*) = My number is——

**Nous voulons quelque chose à manger** (*Noo voulonh kelkershows ar manhzhay*) = We want something to eat.

### Exercise 38. (To Hear and Translate).

1. Je le vois dans le champ avec l'homme. 2. Où est la dame? 3. Je la vois dans la chambre avec les deux chiens bruns. 4. Vous vois-je dans la maison? 5. Combien d'œufs y a-t-il sur la table? 6. Où sont les enfants? 7. Avez-vous les assiettes? 8. Je les ai dans la chambre. 9. Où est le pain? 10. Je l'ai aussi. 11. Nous ne le voyons pas. 12. Où est la plume? 13. La voyez-vous? 14. Asseyez-vous, et voyez la couleur de ces chaises. 15. J'ai faim et j'ai soif, mais je n'ai pas froid. 16. Il a froid et il a faim, mais il n'a pas soif. 17. Vous avez froid et soif, mais vous n'avez pas faim.

## NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION AND CONVERSATION.

Since the sound of words is so different from their appearance when written, the student should take every opportunity possible of hearing another speak, and of trying to understand. People who go to France imagining themselves excellent scholars of the language, often find themselves quite unable to understand a word, because they have learnt the language all by sight, and nothing by ear.

Many words sound the same, but mean something quite different, according to the context. For example "**je les**" sounds exactly the same as "**je l'ai.**" It is only the

remainder of the sentence that will make the meaning clear: "Je les vois" = I see them. "Je l'ai" = I have it.

The words le la les cause some confusion, as they are sometimes articles and sometimes pronouns. If the following rule is remembered, however, trouble will be saved.

Le la les are articles when placed before nouns, and are pronouns when placed before verbs.

Le journal = The newspaper.
Je le vois = I see him.

J, and soft G, of identical sound in French, are never pronounced with the d sound like the English "just" and "general." The sound is spelt "zh" in the phonetics in this book.

"Journal" (*zhoornal*) = newspaper.
"Genou" (*zhernoo*) = knee.

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## LESSON VIII

### To Learn.

La route (*root*) = the way.
Le cheval (*sh'vall*) = the horse, pl. chevaux (*sh'vō*).
Le gaz (*garz*) = the gas.
Les respirateurs (*respeerarterr*) = respirators.
Les boches (*bosh*) = the Huns.
L'ennemi (*ennmee*) = the enemy.
Les tirailleurs (*teer-ī-yeur*) = the sharpshooters.
La main (*manh*) = the hand.
La tête (*tait*) = head.
Le corps (*kor*) = body.
Le fromage (*fromarzhe*) = cheese.

Les fruits (*frwee*) = fruit (pl. in French)
Les raisins (*rayzinh*) = grapes.
Une allumette (*alümet*) = match.
Les bagages (*bagarzhe*) = luggage.
Le fusil (*füzee*) = rifle.
Un obus (*obüs*) = shell.
Le revolver (*revolvair*) = revolver.
Derrière (*derryair*) = behind.
Maintenant (*manht'nanh*) = now.
Rendre (*ranhdr*) = to give back.

### Sentences.

Je vais chercher le médecin (*zher vay shairshay ler med'sinh*) = I am going to fetch the doctor.

Où mène cette route? (*oo mane sett root*) = Where does this road lead?

Nous cherchons la ville de (*noo shairshonh lar veel der*) = We are looking for the town of.....

Restez ici (*restayzeesee*) = Stay here.
Regardez (*rergarday*) = Look at.
Buvez (*büvay*) = drink.
Dites-moi (*deet mwar*) = tell me.
Mangez (*manhzhay*) = eat.
Pouvez-vous? (*poovay voo*) = Can you?

### VERBS.

Regular verbs have four conjugations.
The first ends in er, as aimer (*aymay*) = to love, like.
The second ends in ir, as finir (*finneer*) = to finish.
The third ends in oir, as recevoir (*ressevwar*) = to receive.
The fourth in re, as rompre (*ronhpr*) = to break.

### Present Tense of Aimer.

J'aime (*zhaim*) = I love, I like.
Tu aimes (*tü aim*) = thou lovest.
Il aime (*eel aim*) = he loves.
Nous aimons (*noozaymonh*) = we love.
Vous aimez (*voozaymay*) = you love.
Ils aim(ent) (*eelzaym*) = they love.

### Present Tense of finir.

Je finis (*feenee*) = I finish.
Tu finis (*feenee*) = thou finishest.
Il finit (*feenee*) = he finishes.
Nous finissons (*feeneessonh*) = we finish.
Vous finissez (*feeneessay*) = you finish.
Ils finiss(ent) (*feeneess*) = they finish.

### Present Tense of recevoir.

Je reçois (*rerswar*) = I receive.
Tu reçois (*rerswar*) = thou receivest.
Il reçoit (*rerswar*) = he receives.
Nous recevons (*ressevonh*) = we receive.
Vous recevez (*ressevay*) = you receive.
Ils reçoiv(ent) (*resswarv*) = they receive.

### Present Tense of rompre.

Je romps (*ronh*) = I break.
Tu romps (*ronh*) = thou breakest.
Il rompt (*ronh*) = he breaks.
Nous rompons (*ronhponh*) = we break.
Vous rompez (*ronhpay*) = you break.
Ils romp(ent) (*ronhp*) = they break.

**Present Tense of aller** (*allay*) = **to go. (Irregular verb).**

Je vais (*vay*) = I go, am going.
Tu vas (*var*) = Thou goest.
Il va (*var*) = He goes.
Nous allons (*noozallonh*) = We go.
Vous allez (*voozallay*) = You go.
Ils vont (*vonh*) = They go.

**Present Tense of pouvoir = to be able.**

Je puis (*pwee*) or je peux (*pur*) = I can.
Tu peux (*pur*) = thou canst.
Il peut (*pur*) = he can.
Nous pouvons (*poovonh*) = we can.
Vous pouvez (*poovay*) = you can.
Ils peuv(ent) (*purv*) = they can.

**Present Tense of vouloir = to wish.**

Je veux (*veur*) = I wish, want.
Nous voulons (*voolonh*) = We wish, want.
Vous voulez (*voolay*) = You wish, want.
Ils veul(ent) (*verle*) = They wish, want.

**Exercise 39. (Translate).**

1. Je vais voir où il est. 2. Pouvez-vous aller sur la route? 3. Dépêchez-vous, nous pouvons aller maintenant. 4. Levez-vous et allez dans le champ où vous allez voir les mitrailleuses. 5. Pouvons-nous marcher jusqu'à la ferme? 6. Non, vous pouvez aller demain. 7. Aujourd'hui vous allez voir arriver les bagages. 8. Vous avez faim, n'est-ce pas? 9. Alors mangez de ce bon pain, et buvez de cette eau. 10. Est-ce qu'ils peuvent nous voir ici? Non, asseyez-vous sous cet arbre.

### Exercise 40. (Spoken).

Repeat in French:—

I am going to see.
Thou art going to see.
He is going to see.
We are going to see.
You are going to see.
They are going to see.

In like manner:—I am going to say, to write, to walk, to eat, to finish, to receive, to give back, to be able, to wish, etc.

I can see, say, etc.

I am not going to see, say, etc.
(*Je ne vais pas voir*, etc.).

I cannot see, say, etc.
(*Je ne puis pas voir*, etc.)

### Exercise 41. (To hear or write).

1. Je peux voir. 2. Tu vas rendre. 3. Il veut aimer. 4. Nous allons recevoir. 5. Vous voulez rendre. 6. Ils vont finir. 7. Je puis vouloir. 8. Tu veux chercher. 9. Il va pouvoir.

Verbs are put close together in French. Vous allez voir arriver les bagages = You are going to see the luggage arrive.

### Past Participles.

**Aimé** (*aymay*) = Loved.
**Fini** (*feenee*) = Finished.
**Reçu** (*resü*) = Received.
**Rendu** (*ranhdü*) = Given back.
**Allé** (*allay*) = Gone.

Pu (*pü*) = Been able.
Voulu (*voolü*) = Wished.
Ecrit (*aykree*) = Written.
Vu (*vü*) = Seen.
Levé (*levvay*) = Raised.
Eu (*ü*) = Had.
Eté (*ettay*) = Been.
Assis (*assee*) = Seated.
Resté (*restay*) = Remained.

The Past Tense of verbs is made with the past participle and an auxiliary verb, either to have or to be.

Past Tense of aimer.

J'ai aimé = I loved or I have loved.
Tu as aimé.
Il a aimé.
Nous avons aimé.
Vous avez aimé.
Ils ont aimé.

Past Tense of finir.

J'ai fini = I finished, or I have finished.
Tu as fini.
Il a fini.
Nous avons fini.
Vous avez fini.
Ils ont fini.

In like manner—
J'ai reçu, etc. = I have received.
J'ai rendu, etc. = I have given back.
J'ai pu, etc. = I have been able.

**J'ai voulu**, etc. = I have wished.
**J'ai écrit**, etc. = I have written.
**J'ai vu**, etc. = I have seen.

With verbs of movement, such as **aller** = to go, **arriver** = to arrive, **partir** = to depart, to be is used instead of to have.

### Past Tense of aller = to go.

**Je suis allé** (*sweezallay*) = I went, I have gone (lit. "I am gone.")
**Tu es allé** (*ayzallay*) = Thou wentest.
**Il est allé** (*aytallay*) = He went.
**Nous sommes allés** (*sommzallay*).
**Vous êtes allés** (*aytzallay*) = You went.
**Ils sont allés** (*sonhtallay*) = They went.

Much practice is required for the above tenses.

### Sentences to Learn.

**Quand êtes-vous arrivé?** (*konh tait voozarreevay*) = When did you arrive? (lit. are you arrived?).

**Je suis venu il y a deux jours** (*Zher swee venü eel ee ar der zhoor*) = I came two days ago. (lit. I am come).

**Il est allé il y a une semaine** (*Eel ait ally eel ee ar ün sermayn*) = He went a week ago.

**Ils sont partis il y a trois mois** (*Eel sonh partee eel ee ar twar mwar*) = They went away three months ago.

### Exercise 42. (To speak or write).

1. I have arrived a week ago. 2. He went away a month ago. 3. They came two days ago. 4. They went away three days ago, etc.

N.B. It is important to make these sentences up yourself, as in conversation one ought not to depend on the book entirely.

**Tout à l'heure** (*toot ar leur*) = Presently, soon.
**Encore** (*anhkor*) = Again.
**L'année prochaine** (*lannay proshayn*) = Next year.
**Le mois prochain** (*ler mwar prōshinh*) = Next month.
**La semaine prochaine** (*lar sermayn proshayn*) = Next week.

The Future Tenses have a place to themselves. If, however, the student cannot remember the future of a verb, he can substitute the words "I am going" followed by the Infinitive, as:

**Je vais écrire** = I am going to write, for I shall write.
**Je vais chercher** = I am going to seek.
**Je vais aller** = I am going (to go).
**Je vais voir** = I am going to see, etc.,
through the whole tense.

**Je vais marcher tout à l'heure** = I am going to march presently.

**Nous allons manger tout à l'heure** = We are going to eat presently.

**Tu vas partir l'année prochaine** = Thou art going away next year.

**Il va à la guerre le mois prochain** = He is going to the war next month.

**Nous allons en Angleterre la semaine prochaine** = We are going to England next week.

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## Numerals.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | **Vingt-et-un** (*vinht a unh*) = twenty-one. | 24 | **Vingt-quatre.** |
| | | 25 | **Vingt-cinq.** |
| 22 | **Vingt-deux** (*vinh der*) = twenty-two. | 26 | **Vingt-six.** |
| | | 27 | **Vingt-sept.** |
| 23 | **Vingt-trois.** | 28 | **Vingt-huit.** |

29 Vingt-neuf.
30 Trente (*tranht*).
31 Trente-et-un.
32 Trente-deux, etc.
40 Quarante (*karanht*).
50 Cinquante (*sinhkanht*).
60 Soixante (*soissanht*)
70 Soixante-dix.
71 Soixante-et-onze.
72 Soixante-douze.
73 Soixante-treize.
74 Soixante-quatorze.
75 Soizante-quinze.
76 Soixante-seize.
77 Soixante dix-sept.
78 Soixante dix-huit.
79 Soixante dix-neuf.
80 Quatre-vingts (*katrer vinh*)
81 Quatre-vingt-un, etc., to
90 Quatre-vingt-dix.
91 Quatre-vingt-onze, etc., to
100 Cent. (*sonh*).
1000 Mille (*meel*).

It will be noticed that the French say "sixty-ten" for 70; and "sixty-eleven" for 71, etc., that quatre-vingts means "four twenties," and that 90 is "eighty-ten," and so on to 100.

The Ordinal Numerals are very simple. They are chiefly formed by adding ième to the cardinal, after dropping a final e mute. Cinq adds u, and neuf changes f to v before adding ième.

1st Premier (*premmeay*), Unième (*üne-e-em*).
2nd Second (*s'gonh*), Deuxième (*derz-e-em*).
3rd Troisième (*trwars-e-em*)
4th Quatrième.
5th Cinquième.
6th Sixième.
9th Neuvième.
11th Onzième.
21st Vingt-et-unième.
30th Trentième.
40th Quarantième.
44th Quarante-quatrième.
100th Centième.

Thus, by saying the cardinals, and adding ième, any ordinal numerals can be formed.

Coinage, measures of length, weight, and capacity, are all decimal in French, making arithmetic much simpler than in English.

**La moitié** (*mwarteay*) = the half.

**Les trois quarts** (*kar*) = three quarters.

**Une livre et demie** (*d'mee*) = a pound and a half (weight).

**Un mètre** (length) (*maytr*) = a metre (about 1yd. 3in.).

**Un kilomètre** (length) (*killomaytr*) = $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile.

**Un kilogramme** (weight) (*kilogram*) = $2\frac{1}{5}$ lbs.

**Un litre** (*leetr*) = $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints.

**Un franc** (*fronh*) = 100 centimes (*senhteem*) = 10d. English money.

**Un sou** (*soo*) = 5 centimes = $\frac{1}{2}$d. English money.

The centime is not a coin, but a unit for measuring value. There are 100 centimes in 1 franc, and 10 centimes go to make our English penny. If you see marked in shops an article costing 1fr. 70 c., that merely is equivalent to 1 franc (= 10d. Eng.) + 7d. Eng., making in English money 1/5. The usual coins in France are the 5 franc, the 2 franc, the 1 franc, the 50 centimes (= 5d. Eng.), the 25 centimes (= $2\frac{1}{2}$d. Eng.), and the 10 centime coin, called "pièce de deux sous," (*piayce dĕr dĕr soo*) = piece of 2 sous," equivalent to an English penny. There is also a gold coin of 20 francs, called a louis, or napoleon.

## Exercise 43.

You are in France, and are going shopping, on a search for food, ospecially for something different from what you have had in the trenches. You enter a small shop, and there is a woman behind the counter. There is sure to be a woman, because even before the war women did most of the selling; but now ——!

You enter, and salute. Every Frenchwoman, no matter how humble her circumstances, expects to be treated as a lady, and she, also, will treat you as a gentleman. You commence by saying: "Bonjour, Madame."

*Madame*: "Bonjour, Monsieur."

*You*: "Avez-vous quelque chose de bon à manger?"

*Madame*: "Mais certainement, monsieur, que voulez-vous? J'ai de bons raisins, des prunes, des biscuits, du chocolat."

*You*: "Avez-vous des œufs, madame?"

*Madame*: "Oui, monsieur, des œufs tous frais, du jambon, des saucisses, des——"

*You*: (wondering all the time what the words "frais" and "saucisses" mean, Madame has the sense to point to a fine string of sausages near her). "Ah, oui," you exclaim, delighted at guessing the word. "Saucisses—sausages. Donnez-moi deux livres de saucisses, Madame, une livre de beurre, et une douzaine d'œufs." Your tastes do not run to sweet things, but you clutch the sausages, butter, and eggs delightedly. Madame smiles, but waits relentlessly for the money.

*You*: "Combien, Madame, s'il vous plaît?"

*Madame*: "Les saucisses, cinq francs, Monsieur; le beurre, deux francs cinquante; les œufs si frais, si frais, *Monsieur comprend que je ne pourrais les vendre moins que trois francs la douzaine."

Here you have to stop and make a calculation. How much did you have to pay Madame (a) in French money, (b) in English equivalent? I leave you to find out. But in quitting

*Monsieur understands that I could not sell them (for) less than three francs the dozen.

the shop, you turn politely to Madame, raise your hand to your cap, and say "Bon jour, Madame." And the lady will say "Au revoir, Monsieur, merci beaucoup. Revenez un autre jour." (Come back another day).

## FUTURE TENSES.

Every Future tense in the French language has the same ending for its persons, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. sing. .. .. | ai | 1st plur. .. .. | ons |
| 2nd „ .. .. | as | 2nd „ .. .. | ez |
| 3rd „ .. .. | a | 3rd „ .. .. | ont |

### Future of aimer.

**J'aimerai** (*zhaymeray*) = I shall love.
**Tu aimeras** (*aymera*) = Thou wilt love.
**Il aimera** (*aymera*) = He will love.
**Nous aimerons** (*aymeronh*) = We shall love.
**Vous aimerez** (*aymeray*) = You will love.
**Ils aimeront** (*aymeronh*) = They will love.

**Porter** (*portay*) = to carry.
**Lever** (*levvay*) = to lift.
**Casser** (*kassay*) = to break.
**Tirer** (*tiray*) = to fire (to draw, pull).
**Arborer** (*arboray*) = to hoist (a flag).
**Marcher** (*marshay*) = to march, walk.
**Inonder** (*innonhday*) = to flood.
**Viser** (*veezay*) = to aim.
**Parler** (*parlay*) = to speak.
**Espérer** (*espairay*) = to hope.
**Passer** (*passay*) = to pass.

**Remporter** (*remhportay*) = to gain (carry off) (a victory).
**Galoper** (*gallopay*) = to gallop.
**Sangler** (*sanhglay*) = to girth or strap.
**Fourrager** (*fourarzhay*) = to forage.
**Panser** (*panhzay*) = to groom (a horse), to dress (a wound).
**Retrancher** (*retranhshay*) = to entrench.
**Marquer** (*markay*) = to mark (time).
**Rater** (*rartay*) = to miss fire.
**Culbuter** (*kullbütay*) = to overthrow.
**Parlementer** (*parlermanhtay*) = to parley.
**Demonter** (*demonhtay*) = to take to pieces.
**Rallier** (*ralleeay*) = to rally.
**Fixer** (*feexay*) = to fix.
**Trouver** (*troovay*) = to find.
**Tourner** (*toornay*) = to turn.
**Manquer** (*manhkay*) = to miss (be absent).
**Saluer** (*salüay*) = to salute.
**Eclairer** (*ayklairay*) = to scout.
**Raser** (*rarzay*) = to shave.

The **Present Tense** of all the above verbs is formed exactly like **aimer**. So also are the **Past** and **Future Tenses**. (1) The student should therefore take them one after the other and conjugate them with **aimer** as his model. It is impossible to practise this too often. (2) Two students, or student and teacher, should now pick out verbs, and ask one another to give translation.

**Exercise 44. (Example).**

1. I pass. 2. Thou wilt girth. 3. He has taken-to-pieces. 4. We shall turn. 5. You have dressed (the wound). 6. You

are missing fire! (*Vous ratez!*). 7. They have parleyed. 8. We are rallying. 9. You will gain (victory). 10. They fixed. 11. He will turn. 12. We salute. 13. I have missed. 14. They will carry. 15. You have broken. 16. Thou liftest. 17. We walk.

The **Imperative mood** is made from the Present Tense, and presents no difficulty.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aime = love (thou). | Marche = March (thou). |
| Aimons = let us love. | Marchons = Let us march. |
| Aimez = love (ye). | Marchez = March (ye). |

Passe = Pass (thou).
Passons = Let us pass.
Passez = Pass ye.

**Exercise 45.**

Put all the above verbs into the **Imperative Mood.**

You have now learnt the **Present, Past,** and **Future** tenses, and the **Imperative** mood of verbs ending in *er.* Such knowledge ought to tide you over any momentary difficulty.

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## LESSON X.

One of the greatest differences between French and English is the use of **pronouns.** As already stated both **subject pronoun** (as *je*) and **object pronoun** (as *me*) come before the verb.

There is also the **indirect object-pronoun** of the third person, as

Lui (*lwee*) = to him, for him, to her, for her.
Leur (*lerr*) = to them, for them.

These pronouns also come before the verb, bu. follow le, la, les.

It is impossible to gain facility in the use of these pronouns by learning rules. The rules are given simply that the student may recognise the words when he hears them. Nothing but frequent practice will show him where to place them, but a few sentences learnt by heart will help greatly.

Je le vois = I see him.

tu la vois = thou seest her.

il les voit = he sees them.

With lui and leur—

Vous lui parlez = You speak to him.

Nous leur parlons = We speak to them.

Me, te, se, nous, vous serve both as direct and indirect object-pronouns. For example, "me" means me and to me, etc.

Il me donne les fusils = He gives me the rifles.

Il me les donne = He gives them to me.

Il les leur donne = He gives them to them.

Il le lui donne = He gives it to him.

Il nous le donne = He gives it to us.

Il nous la donne = He gives it (f.) to us.

Elle me la donne = She gives her to me.

Nous vous le donnons = We give it to you.

These sentences should be learnt, and also the following table of positions:—

| In a sentence | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | me<br>te<br>se<br>nous<br>vous<br>se | come before | le<br>la<br>les | come before | lui<br>leur | All before the verb. |

Je le lui donne = (lit. I it to him give).

"It" is the direct object and to him the indirect object, used with the verb "give."

Je les leur donne (I them to them give) = I give them to them.

Je vous le donne = I give it to you.

Je la lui donne = I give her to him.

## Exercise 46.

Two students should try and ask a question, such as "A qui donnez-vous la plume?"

Ans.: "Je la lui donne."

Ques.: "A qui donnez-vous l'encrier, le pain, l'eau, l'œuf, le lait, etc"? and the other should answer as above, according to the gender of the noun referred to.

Words ending in **al** or **ail** change that ending to **aux** in the plural.

**Le cheval** (*sh'vall*) = the horse.

**Les chevaux** (*sh'vō*) = the horses.

**Le travail** (*travvī*) = the work (ail like i in "mine").

**Les travaux** (*travō*) = the works.

**Principal** (*prinhseepal*) = principal (adj.).
**Principaux** (*prinhseepō*) (plural).

Nouns already ending in s, and those ending in x and z remain the same in the plural. For example

**Le bois, les bois; le gaz, les gaz.**

**Some Irregular Feminines.**

| Masculine. | Feminine. |
|---|---|
| **Actif** (*akteef*) | **Active** (*akteev*) = Active. |
| **Heureux** (*eurer*) | **Heureuse** (*eurrers*) = Happy. |
| **Blanc** (*blanh*) | **Blanche** (*blanhsh*) = White. |
| **Long** (*lonh*) | **Longue** (*lonhgue*) (like gue in morgue) = long. |
| **Faux** (*foe*) | **Fausse** (*foe-ss*) = false (like oe in foe). |
| **Neuf** (*nerf*) | **Neuve** (*nerve*) = new, new-made. |

The formation of Comparatives is easy. With the exception of one or two words, "**plus**" (*plü*) is put before the Positive, to form the Comparative, and "**le plus**" or "**la plus**" to form the superlative.

N.B. Never say "plus bon" but always "meilleur" for "better." The word following is "que," = "than."

| Positive. | Comparative. | Superlative. |
|---|---|---|
| Masc. **Actif** = active | plus actif = more active. | le plus actif = most active |
| Fem. Active. | plus active | la plus active |
| Masc. Heureux = happy; | plus heureux = happier; | le plus heureux = happiest. |
| Fem. Heureuse. | plus heureuse | la plus heureuse. |

**Il est plus actif que vous** = He is more active than you.

**Elle est plus heureuse que sa sœur** = She is happier than her sister.

**Si** (*see*) = So.
**Pourquoi?** (*poorkwar*) = Why?
**Parce que** (*parss ker*) = Because.
**Encore** (*anhkor*) = Yet, again.

### Exercise 47. (To Read or Hear).

1. Pourquoi êtes-vous toujours si actif? 2. Parce que je suis heureux. 3. Pourquoi avez-vous encore faim? 4. Parce que j'ai beaucoup marché aujourd'hui. 5. Connaissez-vous ce soldat? 6. C'est monsieur le Capitaine X. 7. Quel fromage avez-vous acheté? 8. Pourquoi avez-vous apporté ce beurre? 9. Parce que je n'ai pas pu acheter de la viande. 10. C'est dommage, mais n'importe, mangeons. 11. Avez-vous vu mon cheval dans le champ? 12. Non, je n'ai pas encore été dans le champ, je suis allé dans la ville. 13. Le colonel est plus actif que le capitaine.

Words ending in **eu** take **x** in the plural.

**Cheveu, cheveux** (*sheveur*) = Hair (always plur.).

**Le feu** (*feur*) = the fire; **Les feux** = the fires.

**En** when placed before a verb means of it, of them, some or any.

**En avez-vous?** (*onavvay voo*) = Have you any?
**En voulez-vous?** = Do you want some?
**Il y en a** (*eel ee onnar*) = There is some.
**Il n'y en a pas** = There is none.

**Y** when placed before a verb means "to it," "to them," and sometimes "there."

**Y allez-vous?** = Are you going there?
**Y pensez-vous?** Do you think of (to) it?
(Remember that the French say "to think *to*.")
**Il y est** = He is there.

**Allez-vous?**
**Savez-vous?**
**Asseyez-vous.**
**Levez-vous.**

The two former of the above phrases merely ask a question: "Are you going?" "Do you know?"

But the two latter form part of **reflexive verbs**, of which there are more in French than in English. "**Seat yourself,**" "**Raise yourself,**" are the literal meanings.

Other reflexive verbs are—

**S'habiller** (*sabbeeyay*) = to dress oneself.
**Se laver** (*lavvay*) = to wash oneself.
**Se battre** (*battr*) = to fight.
**Se mettre** (*mettr*) = to place (seat) oneself.
**Se promener** (*prom'nay*) = to go for a walk.

**Present Tense of s'habiller.**

**Je m'habille** (*zher mabbēē*) = I dress myself.
**Nous nous habillons** (*noo noozabee-yonh*) = We dress ourselves.
**Vous vous habillez** (*voo voozabee-yay*) = You dress yourselves.
**Ils s'habillent** (*eel sabbēē*) = They dress themselves.

**Imperative Mood of se laver.**

**Lave-toi** (*lav twar*)= Wash thyself.
**Lavons-nous** (*lavvonh-noo*) = Let us wash ourselves.
**Lavez-vous** (*lavvay-voo*) = Wash yourselves.

For the Past Tense, **Reflexive verbs are conjugated with être.**

**Past Tense of se battre.**

Je me suis battu (*battü*) = I have fought, I fought.
Tu t'es battu = Thou hast fought.
Il s'est battu = He has fought.
Nous nous sommes battus = We have fought.
Vous vous êtes battus = You have fought.
Ils se sont battus = They have fought.

Mettez-vous là (*mettay voo lar*) = Sit down there.
Nous allons nous mettre à table = We are going to sit down to table.
Mis (*mee*) = put.
Où avez-vous mis les légumes? (*legüm*) = Where have you put the vegetables?
"Avez-vous?" also means "did you?"
Remember—There are no words "do" or "did" in that sense in French.
Savez-vous? = Do you know? (know you?) (a fact).
Connaissez-vous (*konnaysay*) = Do you know? (know you?) (a person).
Dimanche (*deemanhsh*) = Sunday.
Lundi (*lunhdee*) = Monday.
Mardi (*mardee*) = Tuesday.
Mercredi (*mairkrerdee*) = Wednesday.
Jeudi (*jerdee*) = Thursday.
Vendredi (*venhdrerdee*) = Friday.
Samedi (*samdee*) = Saturday.
Approchez-vous (*approshay-voo*) = Come here.
J'ai grand'faim (*gronh fainh*) = I am very hungry.
Voulez-vous à boire? (*bwar*) = Will you have (something) to drink?

| Singular. | Plural. |
|---|---|
| Quel, m. (*kel*), quelle f. (*kel*) | quels, m. quelles, f. = what? |

Qu'avez-vous? (*kavvay-voo*) = What is the matter with you? (lit. "What have you?").

Toujours (*toozhoor*) = always.

Quelquefois (*kelkerfwar*) = sometimes.

Comme (*kom*) = like.

Fait (*fay*) = made.

### Exercise 48. (To Read and Speak).

1. Où allez-vous? 2. Je vais regarder la mitrailleuse. 3. Qu'avez-vous, mon ami? 4. J'ai grand'faim et j'ai soif aussi. 5. Alors, mettez-vous ici et reposez-vous. 6. Que voulez-vous à boire? 7. Je veux du vin et de l'eau s'il vous plaît. 8. Certainement, voici du bon pain blanc et du fromage. 9. Qu'avez-vous fait, mes amis? 10. Nous avons mis nos chevaux dans le champ, et nous nous sommes battus avec les boches. 11. Quel jour vous êtes-vous battus? 12. C'est lundi dernier que nous avons commencé. 13. Et vous voici ici maintenant sains et saufs. À la bonne heure! 14. Maintenant restez, et dînez avec nous. 15. Où avez-vous mis la viande, mon cher? 16. Le voici, et voilà aussi les légumes. 17. Savez-vous où sont les boches maintenant? 18. Non, je ne le sais pas. 19. Lavez-vous et habillez-vous tout de suite. 20. Je me suis lavé, et je me suis habillé. 21. Où sont nos amis? Je les vois dans la maison. 22. Donnez moi des œufs. 23. Je vous les donne. 24. Il me les a donné. 25. Voulez vous y aller? 26. Voulez-vous m'en donner?

Les Boches (*bosh*) = the Huns.

Sains et saufs (*sanh zay soaf*) = sound and safe.

**Exercise 49. (Spoken).**

Two students should ask each other:—

*Quest.*: "Qui voyez-vous?" = Whom do you see?

*Ans.*: Je te vois, je le vois, je vous vois, etc.

*Quest.*: Qui cherchez-vous?

*Ans.*: Je te cherche, je le cherche, etc.

For "A qui donnez-vous le journal?" the pronoun must be the indirect one—"to him," "to them."

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## LESSON XI.

**Ce, cet, cette, ces,** means this or that. To distinguish between *this* and *that* in a sentence, the word **ci** (*see*) is added to one noun, and the word **là** is added to the other.

**Ce livre-ci** = this book.

**Ce livre-là** = that book.

**Cette femme-ci et cet homme-là** = This woman and that man.

**Ces jardins-ci et ces maisons-là** = These gardens and those houses.

**Ne.....pas** = not.

**Ne.....rien** (*rienh*) = nothing.

**Ne.....jamais** (*zhamay*) = never.

**Ne.....que** (*ker*) = only.

**On** (*onh*) is a pronoun very frequently used, and is equivalent at times to the English "one," "they," "we," "you," "people," all indefinitely used.

**On dit** (*onh dee*) = People say, we say, they say, it is said.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

| Sing. | | Plural. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Masc. | Fem. | Masc. | Fem. | |
| Le mien (*mienh*) | La mienne (*mienn*) | Les miens (*mienh*) | Les miennes (*mienn*) | = mine. |
| Le tien | La tienne | Les tiens | Les tiennes | = thine. |
| Le sien | La sienne | Les siens | Les siennes | = his, hers, its. |
| Le nôtre | La nôtre | Les nôtres | Les nôtres | = ours. |
| Le vôtre | La vôtre | Les vôtres | Les vôtres | = yours. |
| Le leur | La leur | Les leurs | Les leurs | = theirs. |

**Exercise 50. (To Read or Translate).**

1. Mon livre est le mien.
2. Ta plume est la tienne.
3. Son fusil est le sien.
4. Nôtre champ est le nôtre.
5. Vos fusils sont les vôtres.
6. Leurs mitraillêuses sont les leurs.

**To Learn.**

A qui est la tasse? = Whose is the cup? (To whom belongs the cup?)

A qui sont les chausettes? = Whose are the socks?

Les chaussettes sont les vôtres = The socks are yours.

De qui parlez-vous? = Of whom do you speak?

A qui pensez-vous? = Of (lit. to) whom do you think?

Qui aimez-vous? = Whom do you like?

Que voulez-vous? = What do you want?

Notice that with Interrogative pronouns **qui** is used of persons, and **que** of things.

Qu'avez-vous? (*kavvay-voo*) = What have you? What is the matter with you?

### Prepositions.

| | |
|---|---|
| A = To | Devant (*devvanh*) = Before. |
| Dans = In | Derrière (*derryair*) = Behind. |
| Sur = On | Avant (*avanh*) = Before. |
| De = Of | Près de (*pray der*) = Near. |
| Avec = With | Chez (*shay*) = At the house, shop or place of—— |
| Sous = Under | |
| Après = After | Pour (*poor*) = For. |

Devant means before (of place).
Avant „ before (of time).
Devant la porte = In front of the door.
Avant la nuit = Before night.

Lequel de ces journaux voulez-vous?
Which of these newspapers will you have?
Laquelle de ces dames est l'infirmière (*inhfeermiair*)?
Which of these ladies is the nurse?
Lesquels de ces soldats sont blessés?
Which of these soldiers are wounded?
Laquelle de ces femmes est la mère de cet enfant?
Which of these women is the mother of this child?

Exercise 51. (Spoken between two students).

Mention anything in the room, and speak about it as follows:—

A. Laquelle de ces chaises est noire?
B. Cette chaise-ci est noire.
A. Lequel de ces livres est rouge?
B. Ce livre-là est rouge.

A. Laquelle de ces portes est ouverte?
B. Cette porte-là est ouverte.
A. Laquelle de ces fenêtres est fermée?
B. Cette-fenêtre-ci est fermée.
A. Lequel de ces encriers est noir?
B. Cet encrier-là est noir.
A. Laquelle de ces assiettes est blanche?
B. Cette assiette-ci est blanche.
A. Lequel de ces journaux est vert?
B. Ce journal-là est vert.
A. Lequel de ces rideaux est jaune?
B. Ce rideau-là est jaune.

Questions and answers such as the above should be thought out in French by the students.

## Exercise 52. (Translate).

1. Quel livre est rouge? 2. Ce livre-là est rouge. 3. Lequel de ces soldats est blessé? 4. Ce soldat-là est blessé, et ce soldat-ci est très fatigué. 5. Où avez-vous trouvé ces mitrailleuses? 6. Dans ce champ-là devant l'église. 7. Quelle heure est-il? 8. Il est quatre heures et demie. 9. Il faut être à la ville avant cinq heures. 10. Qu'avez-vous, mon ami? 11. Je suis malade et j'ai grand'soif. 12. Alors, asseyez-vous ici, et buvez de cette bonne eau-là. 13. Cette eau-ci est meilleure que l'eau dans la ville, n'est-ce pas? 14. Certainement, vous avez raison. 15. Où sont nos bagages? 16. Ils sont derrière cet arbre-là. 17. Alors allez vite les chercher. 18. Voici l'ennemi. 19. Qui va là? 20. Un ami.

## Adverbs.

Add ment to the adjective to form the adverb. Add it sometimes to the feminine form.

Adj. **Poli, e** (*po-lee*) = Polite.
Adv. **Poliment** (*po-lee-menh*) = Politely.
Adj. **Vrai, e** (*vray*) = True.
Adv. **Vraiment** (*vraymenh*) = Truly.
Adj. **Heureux** (*er-er*), heureuse (*er-ers*) = happy.
Adv. **Heureusement** (*ererszmenh*) = happily.

In like manner—
**Froidement** (*frwardmenh*) = Coldly.
**Chaudement** (*shōdmenh*) = Warmly, etc.

Positive: **Bien** (*bienh*) = Well.
Comparative: **Mieux** (*mieur*) = Better.
Superlative: **Le mieux** = Best (adverb).

## Prepositions.

**Entre** (*enhtr*) = between.
**Par** (*par*) = by.
**Après** (*apray*) = after.
**Près** (*pray*) = near.
**Au-dessus de** (*o dessü der*) = above.
**Au-dessous de** (*o dessoo der*) = under.

The pronouns following prepositions are:—

| Singular. | | Plural. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Moi** (*mwar*) | = me. | **Nous** | = us. |
| **Toi** (*twar*) | = thee. | **Vous** | = you. |
| **Lui** (*lwee*) | = him. | **Eux** (*er*) | = them. |
| **Elle** | = her. | **Elles** | = them, f. |

**Exercise 53. (Translate).**

A moi, sur toi, entre nous, de lui, par elle, avec nous, après vous, devant eux, derrière elles.

**Exercise 54.**

In front of me, by thee, near us, behind him, with her, by us, in front of you, upon them, to them, f., etc.

**Conjunctions.**

**Et** (*a*) = And. **Car** (*kar*) = For.
**Alors** (*allor*) = Then. **Ou** (*oo*) = Or.
**Parce que** (*parss ker*) = Because.

**Interjections.**

**Courage!** (*kurarzh*) Courage!
**Garde à vous!** (*gard ar voo*) = Look out!
**Gare!** (*garr*) = Take care!
**Dis-donc!** (*dee donh*) = I say!
**Halte-là!** (*allt lar*) = Halt!

**Tout le monde** (*too ler monhd*) = Everybody.
**Tous les ans** (*too layzanh*) = Every year.
**Tous les mois** (*too lay mwar*) = Every month.
**Toutes les semaines** (*toot lay sermayn*) = Every week.
**Tous les jours** (*too lay zhoor*) = Every day.
**Tous les mardis** (*too lay mardee*) = Every Tuesday.

## LESSON XII.

**Parts of the Body.**

**La tête** (*tait*) = The head.
**Le visage** (*veezarzh*) = Face.

Le crâne (*crarn*) = Skull.
L'œil m. (*oye*) = Eye.
Les yeux (*yer*) = Eyes.
Le nez (*nay*) = *Nose.*
La joue (*zhoo*) = Cheek.
La bouche (*boosh*) = Mouth.
La dent (*denh*) = Tooth.
La langue (*langg*) = Tongue.
La gorge (*gorzh*) = Throat.
Le menton (*menhtonh*) = Chin.
Le cou (*koo*) = Neck.
L'épaule (*eppole*) = Shoulder.
La poitrine (*pwartreen*) = Chest.
Les poumons (*poomonh*) = Lungs.
Le dos (*doe*) = Back.
Le bras (*brar*) = Arm.
Le coude (*kood*) = Elbow.
Le poignet (*pwoyñay*) = Wrist
La main (*mainh*) = Hand.
Le doigt (*dwar*) = Finger.
Le pouce (*pouss*) = Thumb.
Les ongles (*onhgl*) = Finger-nails.
L'estomac (*lestommar*) = Stomach.
La jambe (*zharnhb*) = Leg.
La cuisse (*kweess*) = Thigh.
Le genou (*zhernoo*) = Knee.
La cheville (*shevēē*) = Ankle.
Le talon (*tallonh*) = Heel.
Le pied (*peay*) = Foot.
Les doigts de pied (*dwar de peay*) = Toes.
Le cœur (*kerr*) = Heart.
La colonne vertébrale (*kolonn vairtaybrarl*) = Spine.

**Remark.**

The parts of the body are usually spoken of with the article, *e.g.*, my head = la tête, when there is no doubt of the possessor. For example—

J'ai mal à la tête (lit. I have hurt to the head) = I have a headache.

J'ai mal à l'œil = I have a sore eye.

J'ai mal au bras = I have hurt my arm.

J'ai mal à la main droite = I have hurt my right hand.

J'ai mal au pied gauche = I have hurt my left foot.

J'ai mal aux poumons = I have a pain in my lungs.

J'ai mal à la gorge = I have a sore throat.

J'ai mal au genou = I have hurt my knee.

**Exercise 55. (Important Speaking).**

One student should point to a part of the other's body, saying at the same time:

A. Où avez-vous mal? = (Where have you hurt?) (touching B's arm).

B. J'ai mal au bras.

A. Où avez-vous mal? (touching head).

B. J'ai mal à la tête.

And so on, through all the parts of the body. Then A. and B should change places, and recommence.

In several instances a different verb is used in French from the corresponding English one. For instance, as already mentioned, I am hungry is J'ai faim (I have hunger). This is also the case with several other words:—

J'ai sommeil (*sommaye*) = I am sleepy.

J'ai raison (*rayzonh*) = I am right.

**J'ai tort** (*torr*) = I am wrong.

In speaking of age also, the verb **to have** is used in French.

**Quel âge avez-vous?** (lit. What age have you?) = How old are you?)

**J'ai vingt ans** = I am twenty (years old).

**Quel âge a-t-il?** = How old is he?

**Il a dix-neuf ans** = He is nineteen.

(The word **ans** = years must always be expressed in French.)

**Celui**, m.s. (*sellwee*), **celle**, f.s. (*sell*), **ceux** m. pl. (*seur*), **celles** f. pl. (*sell*) = That one, the one, he, she, those (ones).

**Ceci** (*sersee*) = this; **cela** (*serlar* or *s'lar*) = that.

**Celui que vous avez vu est arrivé** = He whom you saw has arrived.

**Ceci est bon, cela est mauvais** = This is good, that is bad.

It has been said that pronouns precede the verbs in French. There is just one exception, in the case of the Imperative Mood, affirmative. Then the pronoun follows the verb.

**Donnez-moi** = Give me.

**Voyez-le** = See it.

**Regardez-les** = Look at them, and so on.

In speaking of the weather **Il fait** (lit. it makes) is used for it is.

**Quel temps fait-il?** = What weather is it? (lit. makes it?)

**Il fait beau temps** = It is fine weather.

**Il fait mauvais temps** = It is bad weather.

**Il pleut** (*eel pler*) = It rains.

**Il neige** (*eel nayzh*) = It snows.
Past—**Il a plu** (*plü*), **Il a neigé** (*nayzhay*).
Also, **Il fait chaud**; il fait froid.
**Il pleut averse** (*plertaverss*) = it rains in torrents.

**Exercise 56.**

1. Quel temps fait-il? 2. Il fait mauvais temps, il pleut averse. 3. Ne sortons pas aujourd'hui. 4. Mais il faut sortir, voici l'ennemi. 5. Levez-vous tout de suite, et regardez ces deux chevaux. 6. Celui-ci est au soldat français, et celui-là est au colonel anglais. 7. Celui-ci est le meilleur cheval. 8. Donnez-moi d'autres crayons, j'ai perdu ceux que vous m'avez prêté. 9. Je parle de Kitchener et de Jellicoe. 10. Celui-ci est amiral et celui-là était général. 11. Donnez-moi cela; je n'ai pas besoin de ceci. 12. Voici mon fusil. Celui de mon camarade est encore plus neuf (still newer). 13. Il fait beau temps aujourd'hui, mais hier il a fait mauvais temps.

That (*que*) must always be expressed in French.

"I hope you received my letter" = "**J'espère** *que* **vous avez reçu ma lettre.**"

**Specimen Letter in French,**
**(From a sister to her brother at the Front).**

**To Learn.**

**Elle-même** (*ell maim*) = Herself.
**Lui-même** (*lwee maim*) = Himself.
**Fait mettre** (*fay mettr*) = Had put.
**Je sais bien** (*zher say bienh*) = I well know.
**Mange-en** (*manhzh-onh*) = Eat some.
**Chéri** (*sherree*) = Darling.
**Moi aussi** (*mwar ō-see*) = I also; me also; so am **I.**
**Nous prions** (*preeonh*) = We pray.

**Chaque** (*shack*) = Each, every.
**Qu'il protège** (*protaizhe*) = That he may protect.
**Qu'il renvoie** (*renhvwar*) = That he may send back.
**Que tu as dû** (*dü*) = How thou must have....
**Souffrir** (*sooffreer*) (means to suffer) = suffered.
**Maudites** (*mō-deet*) = Wretched (accursed).
**A ce qu'on voit** = By what one sees.
**On n'a eu rien que** = They have had nothing but——
**Rappelle-toi** (*rappell*) = Remember.
**Nous pensons** (*penhsonh*) = We think.
**Nous travaillons** (*travvī-yonh*) = We work.
**Nous prions** (*pree-onh*) = We pray.
**Tu te battes** (*tü ter batt*) = Thou fightest.
**Tu sais** (*say*) = Thou knowest.
**Notre sainte patrie** (*notr sernht pattree*) = our holy motherland.
**Brave** (*brarv*) = Brave.
**Courageux** (*koorazher*) = Brave, courageous.
**Loyal** s., **loyaux** pl. (*lwoy-al, lwoy-ō*) = loyal.
**Que Dieu te bénisse** (*ker D'yer ter benneess*) = God bless thee.
**Ta sœur** (*seurr*) = Thy sister.
**Qui t'aime** (*key taim*) = Who loves thee.

## LETTER TO THE FRONT.

Mon trés cher frère,—

J'espère que tu as reçu le bon gâteau que nous t'avons envoyé l'autre jour. La petite mère l'a fait elle-même, et nous avons aussi fait mettre dans le paquet un tas d'autres choses—du chocolat, des chaussettes, du savon et des cigarettes. Je sais bien que tu en donneras à tes camarades,

mais mange-en aussi de ce bon gâteau, mon petit frère chéri, parce que c'est pour toi que nous l'avons fait. Mére est très très brave, et moi aussi. Nous prions chaque matin et chaque soir au bon Dieu pour qu'il te protège, et qu'il te nous renvoie sain et sauf. Que tu as dû souffrir, mon ami, dans ces maudites tranchées où, à ce qu'on voit dans les journaux, on n'a eu rien que la pluie, l'eau et la boue' Rappelle-toi toujours que nous ne pensons à rien qu' à toi, nous travaillons pour toi, et nous prions pour toi jour et nuit. C'est pour nous que tu te battes tu sais, pour notre roi, pour notre sainte patrie, et pour nos braves Alliés, les Français, qui sont si courageux et si loyaux.

Au revoir, frère chéri, que Dieu te bénisse,

Ta sœur qui t'aime,

ROSE.

**Letter Actually Written by a Belgian Soldier to a New Zealand Young Lady.**

Chère Mademoiselle,
Dear Mademoiselle,

J'ai bien reçu votre charmante lettre du trente
I have safely received your charming letter of the thirtieth
juillet dernièr. Je ne regrette qu'une chose, c'est de ne pas
July last I regret only one thing, it is to not
connaître l'Anglais, mais je me suis dit que je pouvais tout
know English, but I myself told that I could all
de même vous écrire en Français. de plus que je me
the same to you write in French, all the more that I myself
suis également dit que vous desireriez un peu connaître votre
(have) also told that you would wish a little to know your

correspondant Belge. Avant de commencer je viens vous
correspondent Belgian. Before commencing I come you
remercier, chère demoiselle, d'avoir bien voulu m'
to thank dear young lady, for having kindly wished to me
écrire, et cela m'a fait grand plaisir. Avant la guerre
to write, and that me has given great pleasure. Before the war
j'habitais une petite ville de la Province de Liège appellée *Visé*,
I lived in a little town of the province of Liège called *Visé*,
qui se trouve à une bonne demi-heure de la
which is (found) at a good half-hour (distance) from the
Frontière Hollandaise, et à deux ou trois heures de la
Frontier Dutch, and from two or three hours from the
Frontière Allemande, étant la première ville qu'ils rencontrèrent
Frontier German, being the first town which they reached
à leur entrée en Belgique. Les Allemands l'ont pillé
in their entrance into Belgium. The Germans it (have) pillaged
d'abord, et après avoir groupé tous les hommes ils
first of all, and after having gathered together all the men they
les emmenèrent en captivité en Allemagne. Un nombre de
them carried into captivity into Germany. A number of
refugiés dirigèrent leurs pas vers la Hollande, spectacle navrant
refugees turned their steps towards Holland, sight heartrending
auquel j'ai assisté parce que je fus un des rares jeunes gens
at which I was present because I was one of the few young men
qui parvint à m'échapper. J'avais alors dix-huit ans—
who succeeded in escaping. I had then eighteen years—
plus deux ans de guerre maintenant, ce qui fait que pour le
plus two years of war now, which makes that at
moment j'ai vingt ans. Mon Père et mon Oncle
present I have twenty years. My Father and my Uncle

furent eux aussi emmenés en captivité il y a neuf mois,
were they also carried into captivity ago nine months,
et c'est seulement après le troisième mois que je reçus
and it was only after the third month that I received
pour la première fois de leurs nouvelles. Au mois de
for the first time of their news. In the month of
Novembre, 1914, je me suis fait soldat et suis allé pour la
November, 1914, I myself am made soldier and went for the
première fois aux tranchées le 31 Décembre de la même
first time to the trenches the 31st December of the same
année. Depuis lors je suis au front sans encore avoir été
year. Since then I am at the front without yet having been
blessé, espérons que cela durera, et que je pourrais
wounded, let us hope that that will last, and that I might be able
voir se terminer ce terrible fleau sans avoir eu la
to see terminated this terrible scourge without having had the
moindre égratignure. Je forme le même vœu pour votre cher
slightest scratch. I form the same wish for your dear
frère pour qu' il vous revienne au foyer de sa famille
brother in order that he to you may return to the hearth of his family
après avoir vaincu nos ennemis. Depuis quelques temps
after having conquered our enemies. For some time
il a fait un temps déplorable et ce n'est pas amusant les
it has made a weather deplorable and it is not amusing the
tranchées dans pareils moments, votre cher frère vous
trenches in such moments, your dear brother to you
en aura certainement parlé.
about it will have certainly spoken.

Je vous demanderais, chère mademoiselle, d' être indulgente
I you might ask, dear young lady, to be indulgent

pour mon écriture. Je suis dans une grange, assis sur un
towards my handwriting. I am in a barn, seated on a
petit bar en bois, sur mes genoux une planche qui me sert
little bar of wood, on my knees a board which me serves
de pupitre. J'espère, chère mademoiselle, que cette lettre vous
as desk. I hope, dear young lady, that this letter you
parviendra, et en attendant de vos bonnes nouvelles.
will reach, and in awaiting your good news.

Je suis, votre tout devoué,
I am, yours devotedly,

S.

---

# Part II.

## SOME IMPORTANT TENSES OF VERBS.

N.B.—As already explained, Future endings of all verbs are the same. Therefore when the 1st Person only is given, the student can himself supply the remainder of the tense. Working out these tenses in speech or in writing is good exercise.

"Thou," the 2nd Pers. Sing. is used more frequently in French than in English. The French say, "tu," thou to intimate friends, members of the family, and young children.

As previously stated, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Persons Singular of the Present Tenses are usually *pronounced*, though not *spelt*, exactly the same. The 3rd pers. sing. nearly always ends in t, except in verbs of the First Conjugation, as "aimer." As, however, all three persons sound alike, the 1st. pers. sing. only will usually be given, with the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons plural.

**Future of Finir** (2nd Conj. Regular)—
Je finir-ai (*feeneeray*) = I shall finish.
Tu finir-as (*feeneerar*) = Thou wilt finish.
Il finir-a (*feeneear*) = He will finish.
Nous finir-ons (*feeneeronh*) = We shall finish.
Vous finir-ez (*feeneeray*) = You will finish.
Ils finir-ont (*feeneeronh*) = They will finish.

**Future of Recevoir** (3rd Conj. Reg.).
Je recevr-ai (*ressevray*) = I shall receive, etc.

**Future of rompre** (*ronhpr*) (4th Conj. Reg.)—
Je rompr-ai (*ronhpray*) = I shall break.

The **Present Participle** of regular verbs, and of some irregular ones, is very easily made, by taking away the Infinitive endings in **er, oir, re,** and adding **ant** (*anh*). Verbs ending in **ir** add **-issant**. Irregularly-formed Present Participles will be found on page 86.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Port-er** | **Port-ant** (*portanh*) = Carrying. |
| **Fin-ir** | **Fin-issant** = Finishing. |
| **Recev-oir** | **Recev-ant** = Receiving. |
| **Romp-re** | **Romp-ant** = Breaking. |

The **Infinitive** is often used in French where in English we use the **Present Participle**, as
"**Avant de commencer**" = "Before commencing."
(*avvanh der commenhsay*)

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

### Arranged Alphabetically.

**Aller** (*allay*) = To go.
(Present Tense already given in Part I.)

Future.

J'ir-ai (*zheeray*) = I shall go.
Tu ir-as (*tü eerar*) = Thou wilt go.
Il ir-a (*eel eerar*) = He will go.
Nous ir-ons (*noozeeronh*) = We shall go.
Vour ir-ez (*voozeeray*) = You will go.
Ils ir-ont (*eelzeeronh*) = They will go.

Interrogative.

Irai-je? (*eerayzh*) = Shall I go?
Irez-vous? (*eeray voo*) = Will you go?

Or,

Est-ce que j'irai? = Shall I go?
Est-ce qu'il ira?
Est-ce que vous irez?

Courir (*kourreer*) = To run.

Imperative.

Cours (*koor*) = Run (thou).
Courons (*kooronh*) = Let us run.
Courez (*kooray*) = Run (ye).

Future.

Je courrai (*kour-ray*) = I shall run, etc.

Past.

J'ai couru (*koorü*) = I ran, have run, etc.

Couvrir (*koovreer*) = To cover.

Present.

Je couvre (*koovr*) = I cover.
Nous couvrons (*koovronh*).
Vous couvrez (*koovray*).
Ils couvr(ent) (*koovr*).

**Future.**

**Je couvrir-ai = I shall cover.**

**Past.**

**J'ai couvert = I covered.**

**Dire** (*deer*) = To say, tell.

**Present.**

**Je dis** (*dee*) = I say.
**Nous disons** (*deezonh*) = We say.
**Vous dites** (*deet*) = You say.
**Ils dis(ent)** (*deez*) = They say.

**Future.**

**Je dir-ai** (*deeray*) = I shall say.

**Dormir** (*dormeer*) = To sleep.
**Je dors** (*dor*) = I sleep.
**Nous dormons** (*dormonh*) = We sleep.
**Vous dormez** (*dormay*) = You sleep.
**Ils dorment** (*dorm*) = They sleep.

**Future.**

**Je dormir-ai** (*dormeeray*) = I shall sleep.

**Past.**

**J'ai dormi** (*dormee*) = I slept.

**Ecrire** (*aykreer*) = To write.

**Present.**

**J'écris** (*zhaykree*) = I write.
**Nous écrivons** (*aykreevonh*) = We write.
**Vous écrivez** (*aykreevay*) = You write.
**Ils écrivent** (*aykreev*) = They write.

Future.

J'écrirai (*zhaykreeray*) = I shall write.

Past.

J'ai écrit (*aykree*) = I wrote, I have written.

**Envoyer** (*enhvwoyay*) = To send.

Present.

J'envoie (*enhvwar*) = I send.
Nous envoyons (*enhvwoyyonh*).
Vous envoyez (*enhvwoyyay*).
Ils envoient (*enhvwar*).

Future.

J'enverr-ai (*onhvairay*) = I shall send.

Past.

J'ai envoyé (*onhvwoyay*) = I sent, have sent.

**Etre** (*aytr*) = To be.

Future.

Je ser-ai (*serray*) = I shall be.

Past.

J'ai été (*ettay*) = I have been.

**Faire** (*fair*) = To do, make, cause.

Present.

Je fais (*fay*) = I make, do.
Nous faisons (*fer*ɔ*nh*).
Vous faites (*fate*).
Ils font (*fonh*).

**Future.**

**Je fer-ai** (*ferray*) = I shall do, make.

**Past.**

**J'ai fait** (*fay*) = I have done, made.

**Lire** (*leer*) = To read.

**Present.**

**Je lis** (*lee*) = I read.
**Nous lisons** (*leezonh*).
**Vous lisez** (*leezay*).
**Ils lis(ent)** (*leez*).

**Future.**

**Je lir-ai** (*leeray*) = I shall read.

**Mettre** (*mettr*) = To put.

**Imperative.**

**Mets** (*may*) = Put (thou).
**Mettons** (*mettonh*) = Let us put.
**Mettez** (*mettay*) = Put (ye).

**Future.**

**Je mettr-ai** (*mettray*) = I shall put.

**Past.**

**J'ai mis** (*mee*) = I have put.

**Se mettre** (*ser mettr*) = To seat oneself.
"Mettez-vous ici" = "Sit down here."

**Offrir** (*offreer*) = To offer (like **Couvrir**).
**Ouvrir** (*oovreer*) = To open (like **Couvrir**).

**Partir** (*parteer*) = To go away, depart.

**Present.**

Je pars (*par*) = I go away.
Nous partons (*partonh*) = We go away.
Vous partez (*partay*) = You go away.
Ils part(ent) (*part*) = They go away.

**Future.**

Je partir-ai (*parteeray*) = I shall go away.

**Past.**

Je suis parti (*partee*) = I have gone away.

**Pleuvoir** (*plervwar*) = To rain.

**Present.**

Il pleut (*pler*) = It rains, is raining.

**Future.**

Il pleuvra (*plervrar*) = It will rain.

**Past.**

Il a plu (*plü*) = It has rained.

**Pouvoir** (*poovwar*) = To be able.

**Future.**

Je pourr-ai (*poor-ray*) = I shall be able.

**Past.**

J'ai pu (*pü*) = I have been able.

**Rire** (*reer*) = To laugh.

**Present.**

Je ris (*ree*) = I laugh.
Nous rions (*ree-onh*) = We laugh.
Vous riez (*ree-ay*) = You laugh.
Ils ri(ent) (*ree*) = They laugh.

**Future.**

**Je rir-ai** (*reeray*) = I shall laugh.

**Past.**

**J'ai ri** (*ree*) = I have laughed.

**Savoir** (*savwar*) = To know.

**Present.**

**Je sais** (*say*) = I know.
**Nous savons** (*savvonh*) = We know.
**Vous savez** (*savvay*).
**Ils savent** (*savv*).

**Future.**

**Je saurai** (*soar-ay*) = I shall know.

**Past.**

**J'ai su** (*sü*) = I knew.

**Sentir** (*senhteer*) = To feel, smell.

**Present.**

**Je sens** (*senh*) = I feel.
**Nous sentons** (*senhtonh*) = We feel.
**Vous sentez** (*senhtay*) = You feel.
**Ils sent(ent)** (*senht*) = They feel.

**Future.**

**Je sentir-ai** (*senhteeray*) = I shall feel, or smell.

**Past.**

**J'ai senti** (*senhtee*) = I have felt, or smelt.

**Sortir** (*sorteer*) = To go out.

**Present.**

**Je sors** (*sors*) = I go out (like sentir).

**Future.**

**Je sortir-ai** (*sorteeray*) = I shall go out.

**Past.**

**Je suis sorti** (*sortee*) = I have gone out, I went out.

**Sourire** (*sooreer*) = To smile.
(Same as ouvrir and couvrir.)

**Sourire** (*sooreer*) = To smile.
(Same as rire = To laugh.)

**Se souvenir** (*sooveneer*) = To remember.
(Same as venir.)

**Past.**

**Je me suis souvenu** (*soovenü*) = I remembered, have remembered.

**Suivre** (*sweevr*) = to follow.

**Present.**

**Je suis** (*swee*) = I follow.
**Nous suivons** (*sweevonh*).
**Vous suivez** (*sweevay*).
**Ils suiv(ent)** (*sweev*).

**Future.**

**Je suivrai** (*sweevray*) = I shall follow.
**Suivez-moi** (*sweevay mwar*) = Follow me.

**Se taire** (*tayre*) = To be silent.

Imperative.

**Tais-toi** (*tay twar*) = Be (thou) silent. "Hold your tongue."

**Taisez-vous** (*tayzay voo*) = Be (you) silent.

**Tenir** (*tenneer*) = To hold.

(Same as venir.)

**Venir** (*venneer*) = To come.

Present.

**Je viens** (*vienh*) = I come.
**Nous venons** (*vennonh*) = We come.
**Vous venez** (*vennay*) = You come.
**Ils vienn(ent)** (*vienn*) = They come.

Future.

**Je viendr-ai** (*vienhdray*) = I shall come.

Past.

**Je suis venu** (*venü*) = I have come.

**Vivre** (*veevr*) = To live.

Present.

**Je vis** (*vee*) = I live, etc.
**Nous vivons** (*veevonh*).
**Vous vivez** (*veevay*).
**Ils viv(ent)** (*veev*).

Future.

**Je vivr-ai** (*veevray*) = I shall live.

Past.

**J'ai vécu** (*vekkü*) = I have lived.

Future.

**Voir** (*vwar*) = To see.
**Je verr-ai** (*vairay*) = I shall see.

**Vouloir** (*voolwar*) = To wish.

Future.

**Je voudr-ai** (*voodray*) = I shall wish.

Past.

**J'ai voulu** (*voolü*) = I have wished.

**"Je voudrais"** (*voodray*) = "I should like."
**"Veuillez"** (*veuy-yay*) = "Be so good as."

PRESENT PARTICIPLES (irregular).

**Apprenant** (*apprennanh*) = Learning.
**S'asseyant** (*sassāyanh*) = Seating oneself.
**Ayant** (*ayanh*) = Having.
**Buvant** (*bŭvanh*) = Drinking.
**Comprenant** (*konhprennanh*) = Understanding.
**Conduisant** (*konhdweezanh*) = Leading.
**Connaissant** (*konnayssanh*) = Knowing.
**Disant** (*deezanh*) = Saying.
**Ecrivant** (*aykreevanh*) = Writing.
**Etant** (*ettanh*) = Being.
**Faisant** (*ferzanh*) = Making, doing.
**Lisant** (*leezanh*) = Reading.
**Paraîssant** (*parayssanh*) = Appearing.
**Prenant** (*prennanh*) = Taking.
**Riant** (*reeanh*) = Laughing.
**Sachant** (*sashanh*) = Knowing.
**Suivant** (*sweevanh*) = Following.
**Vainquant** (*vainhkanh*) = Conquering.
**Voyant** (*vwoyanh*) = Seeing.

N.B. Never say "Je suis écrivant" for "I am writing." That construction is not used in French. There is only one form of the Present Tense. "Je porte" means "I carry," and also "I am carrying." "Je finis," "I finish," "I am finishing." "Je reçois" = "I receive" and "I am receiving." "J'écris" = "I am writing," etc., etc.

# Part III.

## SOME USEFUL PHRASES.

### GREETINGS.

The words "Monsieur," "Madame," or "Mademoiselle" should be added to "Bonjour," "bonsoir," and also to most phrases.

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| I beg your pardon | Pardon | *Pardonh* |
| Allow me | Permettez-moi | *Pairmettay mwar* |
| How are you? | Comment cela va-t-il? | *Komonh s'lar varteel?* |
| Pretty well, thank you | Assez bien merci | *Assay bienh mairsee* |
| I have a cold | J'ai un rhume | *Zhay ernh rüme* |
| Give my kind regards to your mother — your brother | Faites mes amitiés à madame votre mère — à monsieur votre frère | *Fate maizammeetiay za madamm votr mair — ar m'syeur votr fraer* |
| Goodbye | Au revoir<br>A tantôt | *O rervwar*<br>*Ar tonhtoe* |

### ASKING ONE'S WAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Have you seen my regiment? | Avez-vous vu mon régiment? | *Avvay voo vü monh rezheemonh* |
| Go straight on | Allez tout droit | *Allay too drwar* |
| Which is the best way? | Quel est le meilleur chemin? | *Kel ay ler may-yeur sh'manh* |
| What town is this? | Quelle est cette ville? | *Kel ay sett veel* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Does this road lead to the river? | Est-ce que cette rue mène à la rivière? | *Ayce ker sett rü mane ar lar riveeair* |
| Are there any hills to go up? | Y a-t-il des côtes à monter? | *Ee art eel day coat zar monhtay* |
| Is the hill long—steep? | La colline est-elle longue—raide? | *Lar kolleen ait ell lonhg—rayd?* |

N.B. In asking a question with a noun, the pronoun is also used, as

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Is the town large or small? | La ville est-elle grande ou petite? | *Lar veel ait ell gronhd oo perteet* |
| Is the bridge far from here? | Le pont est-il loin d'ici? | *Ler ponh ait-eel lwanh deesee* |
| Which is the shortest way to go to——? | Quel est le chemin le plus court pour aller à——? | *Kel ay ler sh'manh ler plü koor poor allay ar——* |
| Which way must I (we, you, they, etc.) go? | Par où faut-il aller? | *Par oo fō teel allay* |
| Take the first street on the left, then the second on the right. | Prenez la première rue à gauche, puis la deuxième à droite. | *Prennay lar premmyair rü ar gōsch, pwee lar derz-eem ar drwart* |
| Follow the railway line | Suivez la ligne de chemin de fer | *Sweevay lar leeñ der sh'manh de fair* |
| Follow the telegraph line | Suivez le fil télégraphique | *Sweevay le feel telaygrafeek* |
| Cross the bridge | Traversez le pont | *Travairsay ler ponh* |
| The regiment is to the north—south—east—west | Le regiment est au nord — sud — à l'est—à l'ouest | *Le rezheemonh e toe nor — sūd — ar lest—ar lwest* |
| Where is the firing line? | Où est la ligne de feu? | *Oo ay lar leeñ der fer* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Can you direct me to the English regiment? | Pouvez-vous me diriger au regiment anglais? | *Poovay voo mer deereezhay o rezheemonh tonglay* |
| Have you seen any English soldiers? | Avez-vous vu des soldats anglais? | *Avvay voo vü day soldar zonglay* |
| Yes (sir) cross the river and you will find them | Oui monsieur, traversez la rivière et vous les trouverez | *Weeh m'syeur, travairsayla riveeair ay voo lay trouveray* |
| Here, there | Ici, là | *Eesee, lar* |
| In front of you | Devant vous | *Devvanh voo* |
| Behind you | Derrière vous | *Derryair voo* |
| Go that way | Allez par là | *Allay par lar* |
| Over there | Là bas | *Lar bar* |
| Come here | Venez ici | *Vennayzeesee* |
| It is a kilometre (away) | C'est à un kilomètre | *Sayt ar ernh killomaytr* |

## THE WEATHER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| What weather is it? | Quel temps fait-il? | *Kel tenh faiteel* |
| It is fine | Il fait beau temps | *Eel fay bo tenh* |
| The weather is fine | Le temps est beau | *Ler tenh ay bo* |
| It is warm | Il fait chaud | *Eel fay show* |
| It is cold | Il fait froid | *Eel fay frwar* |
| It is bad | Il fait mauvais | *Eel fay movvay* |
| It is windy | Il fait du vent | *Eel fay dü venh* |
| It is fine, the sun shines, and all is bright | Il fait beau, le soleil brille, et tout est gai | *Eel fay bo, ler solay breeh, ay too tay gay* |
| It is bad, the weather is stormy | Il fait mauvais, le temps est à l'orage | *Eel fay movvay, ler tenh ay tar lorrarzhe* |
| It is very windy | Il fait beaucoup de vent | *Eel fay bōkoo der venh* |

## ASKING FOR BED, BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER, SHAVE AND HAIR-CUT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I want a bedroom | Je désirerais (or désire) une chambre à coucher | *Zher deseereray zün shombr ar kooshay* |
| I am a soldier, I have no luggage | Je suis soldat, je n'ai pas de bagages | *Zher swee solldar, zher nay par der baggarzh* |
| I have only a small bag | Je n'ai qu'un petit sac | *Zher nay kernh pertee sack* |
| This is your room, sir | Voici votre chambre, monsieur | *Vwarci votr shombr, m'syeur* |
| What number is it? | Quel numéro est ce? | *Kel nümairo ayce* |
| Number 15 | Numéro quinze | *Nümairo kai(r)nhz* |
| Send up some hot water | Faites-moi monter de l'eau chaude | *Fate mwar monhtay der lo showed* |
| Let me have a clean towel | Faites-moi porter une serviette propre | *Fate mwar portay ün sairvyett propr* |
| What time is breakfast, lunch, dinner? | A quelle heure est le premier déjeuner, le second déjeuner, le dîner? | *Ar kell eur a le premmeay dayjernay, le s'konh dayjernay, ler deenay* |
| How much are the rooms? | Quel est le prix des chambres? | *Kell ay ler pree day shombr* |
| How much is dinner? | Combien le dîner? | *Kombienh ler deenay* |
| Have you notepaper and envelopes? | Avez-vous du papier à lettre et des enveloppes? | *Avvay voo dü pap-yay ar lettr a. dayzonhvellop* |
| Bring me the bill | Apportez-moi la note. | *Apportay mwar lar not* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Call me at 7 o'clock | Reveillez-moi à sept heures | *Revay-yay mwar ar sett eur* |
| When does the train leave? | A quelle heure le train part-il? | *Ar kelleur ler trainh parteel* |
| You must (one must) be at the station at half-past 8 | Il faut être à la gare à huit heures et demie | *Eel fō tatr ar lar garr ar weet eur a d'mee* |
| I want some tobacco | Je voudrais du tabac | *Zher voodray dü tabbar* |
| I also want my hair cut | Je veux aussi me faire couper les cheveux | *Zher ver zo-see mer fair koopay lay sh'ver* |
| I want a shave | Je veux me faire raser | *Zher ver mer fair rarsay* |
| I want to buy an English paper | Je désire acheter un journal anglais | *Zher dayseer ash-tay ernh zhoornal onglay* |
| | **SPEAK FRENCH.** | |
| Do you speak English? | Parlez vous Anglais? | *Parlay voo zonglay* |
| I am English, I only speak a little French. | Je suis Anglais, je ne parle qu'un peu le français. | *Zher sweezonglay, zher ner parle kernh per le fronhsay* |
| I do not understand you | Je ne vous comprends pas | *Zher ne voo komprenh par* |
| Speak more slowly | Parlez plus lentement | *Parlay plü lenht'-menh* |
| Speak louder | Parley plus haut | *Parlay plü ō* |
| Do you not understand me? | Ne me comprenez-vous pas? | *Ner mer komprenn-nay voo par* |
| Yes, I understand you now. | *Si, je vous comprends maintenant | *See, sher voo komprenh manht'-nanh* |

*"Si" is used instead of "oui" after a negative question

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I speak just a little. | Je parle un petit peu | *Zher parl ernh pertee per* |
| What do you say? | Que dites-vous? | *Ker deet voo* |
| Speak to me in English, please. | Parlez-moi Anglais s'il vous plaît | *Parlaymwar Onglay seel vous play* |
| Do you know anyone who speaks English? | Connaissez-vous quelqu'un qui parle anglais? | *Konnayssay voo kelkernh key parl onglay* |
| But you speak French very well | Mais vous parlez très bien le français | *May voo parlay tray bienh ler franhsay* |

## HELP!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Help! | Au secours! | *O s'kour* |
| Halt! Who goes there? | Halt! Qui va la? | *Allt! Key var lar* |
| Help me. | Aidez-moi. | *Ayday mwar* |
| Give me something to drink | Donnez moi à boire | *Donnay mwar ar bwarr* |
| Where are you wounded? | Où êtes-vous blessé? | *Oo ait voo blessay* |
| I am wet to the skin (bones). | Je suis mouillé jusqu'aux os | *Zher swee mou-yay zhuskoze oss* |
| I am shivering with cold. | Je grelotte de froid | *Zher grelott der frwar* |
| I have lost my way. | Je me suis égaré | *Zher mer swee zaygaray* |
| You are amongst friends. | Vous êtes avec des amis | *Voozait avek days ammee* |
| I am very much obliged to you. | Je vous suis bien obligé | *Zher vous swee bienh obbleezhay* |
| You have saved my life | Vous m'avez sauvé la vie | *Voo mavvay so-vay lar vee* |
| Give me a sling, please | Donnez-moi une écharpe, s'il vous plaît | *Donnay mwar ün aysharp seel voo play* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandage my hand | Bandez-moi la main | *Banhday mwar lar manh* |
| You are badly hurt | Vous avez beaucoup de mal | *Voo zavvay bo-koo der mal* |
| I have broken my leg | J'ai la jambe cassée | *Zhay lar zharnhb kassay* |
| I cannot walk | Je ne puis marcher | *Zher ner pwee marshay* |
| Do not be afraid | N'ayez pas peur | *Nayyay par purr* |
| You wont feel any pain | Vous ne sentirez pas de douleur | *Voo ner sanhteeray par der doolerr* |
| Your collar-bone is dislocated | Vous avez la clavicule disloquée | *Voo zavvay la klaveekule deeslokay* |
| We are going to carry you to the hospital | On va vous porter à l'hôpital | *Onh var voo portay ar lōpeetal* |
| Rest now | Reposez-vous maintenant | *Rerpo-zay voo manht'nanh* |
| Bring a stretcher | Apportez un brancard | *Apportay zernh bronh-karr* |
| Under cover | à l'abri | *ar labbree* |
| Go and fetch the doctor | Allez chercher le medecin | *Allay share-shay ler med'sinh* |
| You must take him to the hospital | Il faut le porter à l'hôpital | *Eel fo ler portay ar lōpeetal* |
| Where are you hurt? | Où avez-vous mal? | *Oo avvay-voo mal* |
| We are going to cure you. | Nous allons vous guérir | *Noo zallonh voo ger-reer* |

## MEALS AND FOOD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apple | pomme, f. | *pomm* |
| Appetiser | hors d'œuvre, m. | *or-dervr* |
| Bacon | lard, m. | *larr* |
| Beef | bœuf, m. | *berf* |
| Brains | cervelles, f. | *sairvell* |
| Bread-crumbs (with) | au gratin | *ō grattinh* |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chicken | volaille, f.; poulet, m. | *voll-ī*; *poolay* |
| Cod | cabillaud, m. | *kabee-yo* |
| Duck | canard, m. | *kanar* |
| Fish | poisson, m. | *pwarsonh* |
| Gravy | jus, m. | *zhü* |
| Ham | jambon, m. | *zhamhbonh* |
| Hare | lièvre, f. | *lceayvr* |
| Kidney | rognon, m. | *roñionh* |
| Lamb | agneau, m. | *añ-ō* |
| Leg of mutton | gigot, m. | *zhee-gō* |
| Lemon squash | citron frappé, m. | *seetronh frappay* |
| Lobster | homard, m. | *ommar* |
| Mutton | mouton, m. | *mootonh* |
| Pear | poire, f. | *pwarr* |
| Plum | prune, f. | *prün* |
| Pork | porc, m. | *porr* |
| Potato | pomme de terre, f. | *pomm der tair* |
| Rabbit | lapin, m. | *lappinh* |
| Sauce | sauce, f. | *sō-ss* |
| Sausages | saucisses, f. | *sō-siss* |
| Soda and milk | lait et siphon | *lay ay seefonh* |
| Sole | sole, f. | *sole* |
| Soup (clear) | consommé, m. | *konhsommay* |
| Soup (Fr. ordinary) | pot-au-feu, m. | *pot-o-fer* |
| Soup (thick) | potage, m., soupe, f. | *potarzh, soup* |
| Strawberry | fraise, f. | *frayze* |
| Sweets (puddings) | entremets, m. | *enhtrermay* |
| Turkey | dinde, f.; dindon, m. | *dinhd, dinhdonh* |
| Veal | veau, m. | *vō* |

**Note on Pronunciation.**

Remember, the phonetic pronunciation is written in English spelling. The same stress should be laid by the beginner on *each syllable* in French.

# Part IV.

## VOCABULARY OF MILITARY AND ORDINARY WORDS.

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Abandon | abandonner | *abonhdonnay* |
| Abdomen | ventre | *vanhtr* |
| Able (to be) | v. pouvoir | *poovwar* |
| About | prep. autour de | *ōtour der* |
| Above | prep. au dessus de | *ō dessŭ der* |
| Accuse | v. accuser | *akkŭsay* |
| Ache | n. mal | *mal* |
| Across | à travers | *ar travvair* |
| Action | n. action, f. bataille, f. combat, m. (nav) | *aksionh, batt-ī, komhbar* |
| Action (killed in) | tué à l'ennemi | *tŭay ar lennmee* |
| Act of bravery | action d'éclat | *aksionh dayklar* |
| Adjutant | adjudant | *azhŭdonh* |
| Admiral | amiral | *ammeerall* |
| Admit | admettre | *admettr* |
| Advance | v. avancer | *avanhsay* |
| Aeroplane | aéroplane, m. | *aeroplarn* |
| Afield | en campagne | *enh kamhpiñe* |
| Afoot | en marche | *enh marrsh* |
| Africa | l'Afrique | *laffreek* |
| After | après | *appray* |
| Again | encore | *anhkor* |
| Against | contre | *kontr* |
| Age | âge | *arzhe* |
| Ago | il y a | *eel ee ar* |
| Aid | aider, assister | *ayday, assistay* |
| Aim | viser | *vizay* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Aim! (take) | visez! | *vizay* |
| Air | n. air m. | *airr* |
| Alarm | alarme | *alarrm* |
| Alive | vivant | *veevonh* |
| All | tout, toute, tous, toutes | *too, toot, too, toot* |
| All people | tout le monde | *too ler monhd* |
| Allow | permettre | *pairmettr* |
| Alone | adj. seul, e | *serl* |
| Along | prep. le long de | *ler lonh der* |
| Already | déjà | *dayzhar* |
| Also | aussi | *ō-see* |
| Altogether (quite) | tout à fait | *tootar fay* |
| Always | toujours | *toozhoor* |
| Ambulance | n. ambulance, f. | *onhbülonhss* |
| Ambush | embuscade, f. | *enhbüsskard* |
| American | Américain, e | *amerrikanh* |
| Ammunition | munitions | *muneesionh* |
| Among | parmi | *parmee* |
| Amputation | amputation | *onhpütarsionh* |
| Anæsthetic | anesthésique | *annesstayzeek* |
| Anchor | ancre, f. | *onhkr* |
| Angry | fâché, e | *farshay* |
| Another | un autre, l'un l'autre | *ernōtr; lernh lōtr* |
| Answer | v. répondre | *rayponhdr* |
| Answer | n. réponse f. | *rayponhss* |
| Any | quelque; du, de la, des | *kelker* |
| Appetite | appétit, m. | *appertee* |
| Apple | pomme, f. | *pom* |
| Approach | s'approcher (de) | *sapproshay* |
| April | avril, m. | *avreel* |
| Arm (weapon) | arme, f. | *arrm* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Arm (to) | v. armer | *arrmay* |
| Arms reversed | l'arme sous le bras | *l'arrm soo ler brar* |
| Armour-plated | blindé, cuirassé | *blerndday, kweerassay* |
| Army | armée, f. | *arrmay* |
| Around | autour de | *otoor der* |
| Arrest | v arrêter. mettre aux arrêts | *arraytay; mettr ōzarray* |
| Arrival | arrivée, f. | *arreevay* |
| Arrive | arriver | *arreevay* |
| As | comme | *kom* |
| Ascend | monter | *monhtay* |
| Ashore (to go) | v. débarquer | *daybarkay* |
| Ask | demander | *demonhday* |
| Asleep | endormi | *onhdormee* |
| Asleep (to be) | dormir | *dormeer* |
| Assault | assaut, m. | *assō* |
| Astonish | étonner | *aytonnay* |
| At | à, en, dans, chez | |
| Attack | attaque, f. | *at-tack* |
| Attempt | essayer | *essayay* |
| Attention! | garde à vous! | *gard ar voo* |
| Aunt | tante, f. | *tanht* |
| Australian | Australien | *ostralienh* |
| Austrian | autrichien | *ōtreeshienh* |
| Autumn | automne, m. | *ōtonn* |
| Avenge | v.venger | *vanhzhay* |
| Aviator | aviateur, m. | *avveatteur* |
| Avoid | éviter | *ayveetay* |
| Await | attendre | *attonhdr* |
| Awake | s'éveiller | *sayvayyay* |
| Away | loin | *lwanh* |
| Awful | terrible | *terreebl* |
| Axle | essieu, m. | *essieur* |

| French. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Baby | bébé | *bebbay* |
| Back | adv. en arrière | *onarryair* |
| Background | arrière plan | *arryair plonh* |
| Bacon | lard m. | *larr* |
| Bad | mauvais, e | *movvay, movvaze* |
| Badge | brassard, m. | *brassar* |
| " | (officer's) insigne | *anhseeñ* |
| Badly | adv. mal | *mal* |
| Bag | sac, m. | *saçk* |
| Baggage | bagages, m. pl. | *baggarzh* |
| Baker | boulanger | *boolanhzhay* |
| Bald | chauve | *showv* |
| Ball (cannon) | boulet, m. | *boolay* |
| Ballast | lest, m. | *lest* |
| Balloon | ballon, m. | *ballonh* |
| Band | musique, f. | *muzeek* |
| Bandage | bandage, m. | *banhdarzh* |
| Bandsman | soldat musicien | *soldar müsissienh* |
| Bar (of medal) | barrette, f. | *bar-rett* |
| Barbed wire | fil de fer barbeté, m. | *feel der fair barbtay* |
| Barbed wire clipper | rogneur de fil, etc. | *roñeur der feel*, etc. |
| Barbed wire entanglements | rêsaux de fil, etc. | *rezō der feel*, etc. |
| Bareback | à poil | *ar pwarl* |
| Barracks | caserne f. | *kazairn* |
| | (cavalry) quartier | *kartiay* |
| Basin | cuvette, f. | *küvett* |
| Bath | bain, m. | *bainh* |
| Bathe | v. se baigner | *ser baiñay* |
| Battalion | bataillon, m. | *bat-tī-yonh* (i as in mine) |
| Battery | batterie, f. | *batteree* or *bat'ree* |
| Battle | bataille, f. | *batt-ī* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Battle | combat, m. | *komhbar* |
| „ (to give) | livrer bataille | *leevray batt-ī* |
| Bayonet | baïonette, m. | *bi-yonett* |
| Beard | barbe, f. | *barrb* |
| Bearer (flag of truce) | parlementaire, m. | *parlermonhtair* |
| Beat | battre | *battr* |
| Beautiful | beau, bel, belle | *bo, bell* |
| Because | parce que | *parss ker* |
| Become | devenir | *devenneer* |
| Bed | lit, m. | *lee* |
| Beef | bœuf, m. | *berf* |
| Beer | bière, f. | *beairr* |
| Before | devant (place) | *dovvonh* |
| | avant (time) | *avvonh* |
| Begin | commencer | *kommonhsay* |
| Behind | derrière | *derryair* |
| Belgian | belge | *belzh* |
| Belgium | Belgique | *Belzheek* |
| Believe | croire | *krwar* |
| Bell | cloche, f. | *klosh* |
| Belongs | appartient | *appartienh* |
| Belt | ceinturon, m. | *sanhtüronh* |
| Beneath | sous | *soo* |
| Best | le meilleur, e | *ler may-yeur* |
| Between | entre | *onhtr* |
| Beware | prenez garde de | *prennay gard der* |
| Beyond | au delà de | *o delar der* |
| Bicycle | bicycle, bicyclette | *beeseekl, beesee-klett* |
| Billeting order | billet de logement, m. | *bee-yay der lozhmenh* |
| Bind | lier | *leeyay* |
| Bind (a prisoner) | garrotter | *garrottay* |
| Bird | oiseau, m. | *wah-zo* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Bit | morceau, m. | *morsō* |
| Bite | mordre | *mordr* |
| Black | noir | *nwar* |
| Blade of sword | lame, f. | *larm* |
| Blanket | couverture, m. | *koovairtüre* |
| Bleed | saigner | *saiñay* |
| Blood | sang, m. | *sonh* |
| Blow | coup, m. | *koo* |
| (swordthrust) | coup d'épée, m. | *koo daypay* |
| (whistle-blast) | coup de sifflet, m. | *koo der sifflay* |
| Board | planche, f. | *plonhsh* |
| Boat | bateau, m. | *battō* |
| Body | corps, m. | *kor* |
| Bolt (horse) | v. s'emporter, s'emballer | *sonhportay, sonballay* |
| Bomb | bombe, f. | *bornhb* |
| Bone | os, m. | *oss* |
| Boot | botte, bottine, f. | *bott, botteen* |
| Born | né, e | *nay* |
| Both | les deux, tous les deux | *lay deur, too lay deur* |
| Bottle | bouteille, f. | *bootāy* |
| Bottom | bas, fond, m. | *bar, fonh* |
| Bow | salut, m. | *sallü* |
| Bowel | intestin, m. | *inhtestinh* |
| Bowl | bol, m. | *bol* |
| Box | boîte, f. | *bwart* |
| Boxing | la boxe | *lar box* |
| Boy | garçon | *garssonh* |
| Boy (little) | enfant, élève | *onhfanh, aylayve* |
| Braces | bretelles, f. | *brettell* |
| Brandy | eau de vie, f. | *o der vee* |
| Brave | brave | *brarv* |
| Bravery | bravoure, f. | *brarvoor* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Break | v. casser | *kassay* |
| Breakfast | déjeuner, m. | *day-zher-nay* |
| Breathe | v. respirer | *respeeray* |
| Breeches | culottes, f. | *kü-lott* |
| Bridge | pont, m. | *ponh* |
| Bridge (to build a) | jeter un pont | *zhettay* |
| Bridle | bride, f. | *breed* |
| Brief | bref, brève; court, e | *breff, brave; kour, kourt* |
| Brigade | brigade, f. | *bregard* |
| Brigadier-general | général de brigade | *zhaynayral de* —— |
| Bright | brillant | *bree-yonh* |
| Bring | v. apporter (to carry to) | *apportay* |
| | amener (to lead to) | *amm'nay* |
| British | britannique | *britanneek* |
| Broad | large, grand | *larzhe, gronh* |
| Broken | cassé | *kassay* |
| Brook | ruisseau, m. | *rweessō* |
| Broom | brosse, f. | *bross* |
| Brussels | Bruxelles | *Brücksell* |
| Brutal | brutal, e | *brütall* |
| Bucket | seau, m. | *sō* |
| Build | bâtir (ships), construire | *barteer konhstrweer* |
| Built | bâti | *bar-tee* |
| Bull's eye (target) | mouche, f. | *moosh* |
| Bundle | paquet, m. (hay), botte f. | *pakay; bott* |
| Burn | brûler | *brülay* |
| Burst | éclater | *ayklatay* |
| Bush | buisson, m. | *bweessonh* |
| Business | affaire, f. | *affāir* |
| Busy | occupé | *okŭpay* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Butt (of rifle) | crosse, f. | *gross* |
| Button | bouton, m. | *bootonh* |
| Buy | v. acheter | *asshtay* |
| By | par | *parr* |
| Cabbage | chou, m. | *shoo* |
| Cable | câble, m. | *kabl* |
| Calf | veau | *võ* |
| Calf (leg) | mollet, m. | *mollay* |
| Call | appeler | *appellay* |
| Camp | camp, m. | *konh* |
| Campaign | campagne, f. | *kanhpiñe* |
| Camp-kettle | marmite, f. | *marmeet* |
| Can (to be able) | v. pouvoir | *poovwar* |
| Can (he) | il peut | *eel per* |
| Canadian | Canadien, m. | *kanardienh* |
| Canal | canal, m. | *kannal* |
| Candle | bougie, f. | *boozhee* |
| | chandelle, f. | *shonhdel* |
| Cannot | ne peut pas | *ner per par* |
| Canteen | cantine, f. | *konhteen* |
| Cap (mil.) | n. képi, m. | *kaypee* |
| Captain | capitaine | *kappeetain* |
| Car (balloon) | nacelle, f. | *nas-sell* |
| Car (motor) | automobile, f. | *otomobeel* |
| Carburettor | carburateur, m. | *karbürarteur* |
| Care | soin, m. | *swanh* |
| Carriage | voiture, f. | *vwartür* |
| Carry | porter | *portay* |
| Carry away | enlever, v. | *enhlevay* |
| Cart | voiture, f. | |
| Cartridge | cartouche, f. | *kartoosh* |
| Casualty | perte, f. | *pairrt* |
| Cat | chat, m. | *shar* |
| Catch | attraper, saisir | *attrapay, sayzeer* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Cauliflower | chou-fleur, m. | *shoo-fleurr* |
| Cease fire! | Cessez le feu! | *Sessay ler fer!* |
| Cellar | cave, f. | *karv* |
| Censor | censeur, m. | *senhseurr* |
| Chain | chaîne, f. | *shayne* |
| Challenge | crier qui vive | *kreeay key veev* |
| Chamber (room) | chambre, f. | *shombr* |
| Change | v. changer | *shanzhay* |
| Change-speed-gear | changement de vitesse | *shonzhemonh der veetess* |
| Chaplain | aumônier | *omoneay* |
| Charge | charge, f. | *sharzhe* |
| Charge (to) | charger, v. | *sharzhay* |
| Chat | v. causer | *kōsay* |
| Cheap | bon marché | *bonh marshay* |
| Cheat | v. se tromper | *ser tronhpay* |
| Cheerful | gai | *gay* |
| Cheering | applaudissements, m. | *applōdissmonh* |
| Chemist | pharmacien, m. | *farmassienh* |
| Cherry | cerise, f. | *sereeze* |
| Chicken (or fowl) | poulet, m. | *poolay* |
| Child | enfant | *onhfonh* |
| Choose | choisir | *shwarzeer* |
| Chop | côtelette, f. | *kott-lett* |
| Christmas | Noël, m. | *no-ell* |
| Church | église, f. | *aygleeze* |
| Claret | bordeaux, m. | *bordō* |
| Clean | propre | *propr* |
| Clear | clair | *klair* |
| Climb | v grimper | *granhpay* |
| Clock | (large) horloge, f. | *orlozhe* |
| | (small) pendule f. | *ponhdül* |
| Close up (to) | serrer les rangs | *sairay lay ranh* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Clothes | habits, m. | *abbee* |
| Cloudy | nuageux, sombre | *nuarzheur, sonhbr* |
| Clutch (mot.) | embrayage | *ohnbrayarzh* |
| Colours (mil.) | drapeau, m. | *drappō* |
| Colour-sergeant | sergent-major | *sairzhonh-marzhor* |
| Column | colonne, f | *kollonn* |
| Comb | peigne, m. | *payñe* |
| Command | v. commander | *kommanhday* |
| Common | commun | *kommunh* |
| Company | compagnie, f. | *kompī-ñee* |
| Conquest | conquête, f. | *konhkate* |
| Consul | consul, m. | *konhsŭl* |
| Consult | consulter | *konhsŭltay* |
| Continue | v. continuer | *kontinŭay* |
| Cook | cuire | *kweer* |
| Cork | bouchon, m. | *booshonh* |
| Cork-screw | tire-bouchon, m. | *teerr* —— |
| Corn | blé, m. | *blay* |
| Corn on foot | cor, m. | *korr* |
| Corporal | caporal, m. | *kapporal* |
| Cost | v. coûter | *kootay* |
| Cotton | coton, m. | *kottonh* |
| Cough | toux, f. | *too* |
| Could, he | pouvait, a pu, il | *poovay, ar pü, eel* |
| Countersign | mot, m. | *mō* |
| Country | (general term) pays, m. | *pay-ee* |
| | (not town) campagne, f. | *konhpiñe* |
| Courtesy | politesse, f. | *polleetess* |
| Cousin | cousin, e | *kouzinh, kouzeen* |
| Cover (n) | couvert, m. | *koovair* |
| Cover (to take) | s'abriter, v. | *sabbreetay* |
| Cow | vache, f. | *varsh* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Coward | poltron | *polltronh* |
| Cream | crême, f. | *krame* |
| Cross (to) | croiser, v. | *krwarzay* |
| Crush (to) | écraser, v. | *aykrarzay* |
| Crutch | bequille, f. | *baykee* |
| Cure | guérison, f. | *guerrizonh* |
| Cut to) | couper, v. | *koopay* |
| Cyclist | cycliste | *seekleest* |
| Dam | barrage, m. | *barrarzh* |
| Damp | humide | *ümeed* |
| Dane | Danois | *danwar* |
| Danger | danger, m. | *donhzhay* |
| Dare | oser | *ōzay* |
| Dark | obscur, noir | *obskür, nwar* |
| Darkness | nuit, f. | *nwee* |
| Date | date, f. | *datt* |
| Date (fruit) | datte, f. | *datt* |
| Daughter | fille, f. | *fee-e* |
| Day | jour, m. | *zhoor* |
| Day (whole) | journée, f. | *zhoornay* |
| Day's march | étape, f. | *aytap* |
| Deaf | sourd, e | *soor, soord* |
| Dear | cher, chère | *share* |
| Death | mort, f. | *more* |
| Debt | dette, f. | *dett* |
| Deck (of ship) | pont, m. | *ponh* |
| Deed | action, f., fait, m. | *aksionh, fay* |
| Deep | profond, e | *profonh* |
| Defeat | défaite, f. | *dayfate* |
| Defence | défense, f. | *dayfonhse* |
| Defend (forbid) | défendre | *dayfonhdr* |
| Demand | demander, réclamer | *dermonhday, rayklamay* |
| Dentist | dentiste | *donhteest* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Deny | nier | *neeay* |
| Depart | partir | *parteer* |
| Depth | profondeur, f. | *profonhderr* |
| Descend | descendre | *dessonhdr* |
| Deserve | mériter | *mayreetay* |
| Desire | désirer | *dayseeray* |
| Despatch | n. dépêche, f. | *daypaysh* |
| Destroy | détruire | *daytrweer* |
| Detachment | detachement, m. | *daytashmonh* |
| Die | v. mourir | *mooreer* |
| Difficult | difficile | *diffeeseel* |
| Dig | v. creuser | *krersay* |
| Dine | v. dîner | *deenay* |
| Dining-car | wagon-restaurant m. | *vargonh-restoronh* |
| Dinner | dîner, m. | *deenay* |
| Dip (æroplane) | piquer | *peekay* |
| Dirty | sale | *sal* |
| Discharge (firearms) | décharge, f. | *daysharzh* |
| Discover | découvrir, v | *daykoovreer* |
| Dismount! | pied à terre! | *piay dar tair* |
| Distance | distance, f. | *deestonhss* |
| Ditch | fossé, m. | *fossay* |
| Dive (æro.) | plonger | *plonhzhay* |
| Double | double | *doobl* |
| Down | adv. en bas | *onh bar* |
| Down (get) | descendez! | *dessonhday* |
| Do, make | faire | *fair* |
| Done | fait | *fay* |
| Drill | v. exercer | *exairsay* |
| Drinking-water | eau potable, f. | *o potarbl* |
| Drive off | chasser, v. | *shassay* |
| Driver | conducteur | *konhdukterr* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Dry | sec., sèche | *seck, sessh* |
| "Dug out" | casemate-abri, f. | *kazmart abbree* |
| During | pendant | *ponhdanh* |
| Dutch | Hollandais | *oll-onhday* |
| Earth, ground | terre, f. | *tair* |
| Earthworks | terrassement, m. | *terrassmonh* |
| Easy | facile | *faseel* |
| Elder | aîné | *aynay* |
| Embarking | embarquement, m. | *onhbarkmonh* |
| Empty | vide | *veed* |
| Encamp | camper | *konhpay* |
| End | fin, f. | *fainh* |
| Engagement | action, f.; affaire, f. | *aksionh, affair* |
| " | combat, m. | *kombar* |
| Engine | machine, f. | *masheen* |
| England | Angleterre, f. | *onhglertair* |
| Enlist | enrôler | *onhrōlay* |
| Enough | assez | *assay* |
| Enter | entrer dans | *onhtray donh* |
| Envelope | enveloppe, f. | *onhvellop* |
| Epsom salts | sel anglais, m. | *sell onhglay* |
| Equal | égal | *aygal* |
| Equipment | equipement, m. | *aykeepmonh* |
| Escape | échapper à | *ayshappay ar* |
| Even | même | *maim* |
| Ever | toujours, jamais | *toozhoor, zhammay* |
| Excavate | déblayer | *dayblayay* |
| Exhaust (mot.) | échappement, m. | *ayshapmonh* |
| Explode | éclater | *ayklattay* |
| Express train | train de grande vitesse | *tranh der gronhd veetess* |
| Eyes front! | fixe! | *feex* |
| Fall in! | à vos rangs! | *ar vo ranh* |
| Fall back (to) | se retirer | *ser rerteeray* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Far | loin | *lwanh* |
| Fatigue duty | corvée, f. | *korvay* |
| Fell (a tree) | abattre (un arbre) | *abbatr* |
| Field | champ, m. | *shonh* |
| Field day | jour d' exercice | *zhoor dexaircease* |
| Field (in the) | en campagne | *onh komhpiñe* |
| Field hospital | hôpital de camp | *ōpitall der kanh* |
| Field-marshal | maréchal | *marayshall* |
| Fight | combat, m. | *komhbar* |
| Fight a battle (to) | livrer une bataille | *leevray ün batt-l* |
| Fighting unit | unité de combat, f. | *üneetay der kombar* |
| Find (to), think | trouver | *troovay* |
| Fire | feu, m. | *fer* |
| Fireman | chauffeur | *showfur* |
| Fish | poisson, m. | *pwarssonh* |
| Fit-up (to) | monter | *monhtay* |
| Flag | drapeau, m. | *drappō* |
| Flag (to hoist) | arborer | *arboray* |
| Flag of truce | drapeau blanc | *drappō blonh* |
| Flagstaff | hampe, f. | *omhp* |
| Flee | fuir; s'enfuir, v. | *fweer; sonhfweer* |
| Fleet | flotte, f. | *flott* |
| Flight | fuite, f. | *fweet* |
| Flour | farine, f. | *fareen* |
| Food | vivres, m. | *veevr* |
| " | nourriture, f. | *nooreetür* |
| For | pour | *poor* |
| Ford | gué, m. | *gay* |
| Forest | forêt, f. | *foray* |
| Forget | oublier | *oobleeay* |
| Fork | fourchette, f. | *foorshett* |
| Fort | fort, m. | *for* |
| Fortification | fortification, f. | *forteefeekarsionh* |
| Forward! | en avant! | *onavanh* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Found | trouvé | *troovay* |
| Fracture | fracture, m. | *fraktür* |
| Fresh | frais, fraîche | *fray, fraysh* |
| From | de | *der* |
| Fruit | fruits, pl., m. | *frwee* |
| Fuse | fusée, f. | *füzay* |
| Gallop | galoper, v. | *gallopay* |
| Game | jeu, m. | *zher* |
| Garrison | garnison, f. | *garneezonh* |
| Gas | gaz, m. | *garz* |
| Gas-bag | enveloppe, f. | *onhvellop* |
| Gate | porte, f.; grille, f. | *port, gree-e* |
| Gather | assembler | *assomhblay* |
| Gay | gai | *gay* |
| Gear | engrenage, m. | *onhgrennarzh* |
| Get | obtenir, avoir | *obtenneer, avvwar* |
| Get up | se lever | *ser levvay* |
| Girdle belt | ceinture, f. | *sinhtür* |
| Girl | fille, f. | *fee-e* |
| Give | donner | *donnay* |
| Glad | bien aise, content | *bianayze, konhtonh* |
| Glass | verre, m. | *vair* |
| Glove | gant, m. | *gonh* |
| Go | v. aller | *allay* |
| Goal | but, m. | *bü* |
| Goat | chèvre, f. | *shayvr* |
| Goodness | bonté, f. | *bonhtay* |
| Goose | oie, f. | *wah* |
| Grapes | raisins, m. | *rayzinh* |
| Greece | Grèce | *grayce* |
| Grey | gris, e | *gree, greeze* |
| Guard | garde, f. | *garrd* |
| Guard, turn out! | aux armes! | *ōzarrm* |
| Gun (small) | fusil, m. | *füzee-e* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Gun (large) | canon | *kanonh* |
| Gun cotton | coton-poudre, m. | *kottonh poodr* |
| Gunner | canonnier, m. | *kannonniay* |
| Halt! | halte-là! | *allt-lar* |
| Ham | jambon, m. | *zhombonh* |
| Hand (clock) | aiguille, f. | *aygwee* |
| Handful | poignée, f. | *pwoiñay* |
| Handkerchief | mouchoir, m. | *mooshwar* |
| Harness | harnais, m. | *arrnay* |
| Hay | foin, m. | *fwonh* |
| Heavy artillery | grosse artillerie | *gross arteeyeria* |
| Hedge | haie, f. | *aye* |
| Hilt | poignée, f. | *pwoiñay* |
| Hit (on target) | coup au but, m. | *koo o bü* |
| Hoist (flag) | hisser, v. | *eessay* |
| Horse | cheval (pl. chevaux) | *sh'vall* *sh'vō* |
| Horseshoe | fer, m. | *fair* |
| Hospital | hôpital, m. | *oppeetal* |
| Howitzer | obusier, m. | *obüzeay* |
| Hut | baraque, f. | *barark* |
| Identification disc | plaque d'identité | *plark deedonhteetay* |
| Ignition | allumage, m. | *allumarzh* |
| In, into | dans, en | *donh, onh* |
| Indeed! | vraiment! | *vraymonh* |
| Indiarubber | caoutchouc, m. | *kaowtchook* |
| Infantry | infanterie, f. | *inhfanhteree* |
| Infantry soldier | piou-piou | *peeou peeou* |
| Information | renseignement, m. | *renhsayñemenh* |
| Intelligence department | Service des renseignements | *Sairveece des renhsayñemenh* |
| Interesting | intéressant | *anhtairessonh* |
| Intrenched | retranché | *retronhshay* |
| Ireland | l'Irlande, f. | *leerlonhd* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Iron (corrugated) | tôle ondulée, f. | *toll onhdülay* |
| Jack (screw-) | cric, m. | *kreek* |
| Jam | confiture, f. | *konhfeetür* |
| Japan | le Japon | *zhapponh* |
| Join (to) | rejoindre | *rerzhwarndr* |
| Kitchen | cuisine, f. | *kweezeen* |
| Knapsack | havresac, m. | *arvrersack* |
| Kneel! | genou terre! | *zhernoo tair* |
| Knife (pen) | canif, m. | *kan-eef* |
| „ (table) | couteau, m. | *koo-toe* |
| Knife, fork, and spoon | couvert, m. | *koovair* |
| Know (to) | connaître (a person) | *konnaytr* |
| Ladder | échelle, f. | *ay-shell* |
| Lance-corporal | élève caporal, m. | *aylayve kaporal* |
| Landing, detraining | débarquement, m. | *daybarkmenh* |
| Late | tard | *tarr* |
| Leader | chef, m. | *sheff* |
| Leave | congé | *konhzhay* |
| Leave (on) | en permission | *onh pairmissionh* |
| Left | gauche | *gosch* |
| Lie (to tell a) | mentir, v. | *menhteer* |
| Lie down (to) | se coucher | *ser kooshay* |
| Lieutenant | lieutenant | *lert'nanh* |
| Lighthouse | phare, m. | *far* |
| Like | comme | *kom* |
| Lint | charpie, f. | *sharrpee* |
| Live (exist) | vivre | *veevr* |
| Live (in a place) | demeurer, habiter | *dermerray; abbeetay* |
| Look (at) | regarder | *rergarday* |
| Look out | garde à vous | *gard ar voo* |
| Loosen (to) | lâcher, v. | *larshay* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Losses | pertes, f. | *pairt* |
| Lost | perdu | *pairdü* |
| Machine-gun | mitrailleuse, f. | *mitt-rī-yerze* |
| Mane | crinière, f. | *kreeneair* |
| Map | carte, f. | *karrt* |
| March (to) | marcher | *marshay* |
| March (forced) | marche forcée, f. | *marsh forrsay* |
| March-past | défilé, m. | *dayfeelay* |
| Mark time! | marquez le pas | *markay ler par* |
| Match | allumette, f. | *allümett* |
| Medicine | médecine, f. | *med'seen* |
| Military man | militaire, m. | *meeleetair* |
| Mine | mine, f. | *meen* |
| Missing | disparu | *deesparü* |
| More | plus | *plü* |
| Motor | moteur, m. | *mōturr* |
| Motor-car | automobile, m. | *otomobeel* |
| Motor cycle | moto cyclette | *motoseeklet* |
| Mount! | à cheval! | *ar sh'vall* |
| Much | beaucoup de | *bōkoo der* |
| Muster | ramasser, v. | *ramassay* |
| Nasty | mauvais, e | *movvay* |
| Nearly | presque | *pressker* |
| Necessary | nécessaire | *naysessair* |
| Needle | aiguille, f. | *aygwee* |
| Never | ne....jamais | *ner....zhammay* |
| New (new-made) | neuf, neuve | *nerf, nerve* |
| Newspaper | journal, m. | *zhoornal* |
| New Zealand | la Nouvelle Zélande | *noovell zaylonhd* |
| Next | prochain, e | *proshanh, proshayn* |
| Nice | bon | *bonh* |
| Night | nuit, f. | *nwee* |
| Nobody | ne personne | *ner pair-sonn* |

| English. | French | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Norway | la Norvège, f. | *norvayzhe* |
| Not | ne....pas | *ner....par* |
| Nothing | ne....rien | *ner....rienh* |
| November | novembre, m. | *novvanhbr* |
| Now | maintenant | *manht'nonh* |
| Number (many) | nombre, m. | *nonhbr* |
| Number (of man, house) | numéro, m. | *nümairo* |
| Number, to | numeroter | *nümerottay* |
| Nurse | infirmière, garde-malade | *inhfeermeair* |
| Nut (screw) | écrou, m. | *aykroo* |
| Nut (to eat) | noix, f. | *nwar* |
| Oats | avoine, f. | *avwoin* |
| Off (to take) | ôter | *ōtay* |
| Office | bureau, m. | *bürō* |
| Officer | officier | *offeesiay* |
| Often | souvent | *soovanh* |
| Oil | huile, f. | *weel* |
| Oil-can | burette, f. | *bürett* |
| One another | l'un l'autre | *lernh lōtr* |
| | l'une l'autre, etc. | *lün lōtr* |
| Open | ouvrir | *oovrcer* |
| Open (p.p.) | ouvert | *oovair* |
| Order | commander | *kommanhday* |
| Orderly (hospital) | infirmier, m. | *inhfeermeeay* |
| Other | autre | *ōtr* |
| Outpost | avant-poste, m. | *avvonh posst* |
| Overthrow | culbuter, v. | *külbütay* |
| Pace | allure, f. | *allürr* |
| Paper | papier, m. | *pap-yay* |
| Parade | parade, f. | *parard* |
| Parley (to) | parlementer | *parlermonhtay* |
| Paymaster | trésorier | *traysoriay* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Pay (soldier's) | solde, f. | *sold* |
| Peace | paix, f. | *pay* |
| Pen | plume, f. | *plüm* |
| Perhaps | peut être | *pert aytr* |
| Petrol | essence, f. | *essonhss* |
| Pick (implement) | pioche, f. | *peeosh* |
| Piece | morceau, m. | *morsō* |
| Pilot | pilote, m. | *pee-lott* |
| Pistol | pistolet, m. | *peestolay* |
| Plunder | pillage, m. | *pee-yarzh* |
| Pontoon | ponton, m. | *ponhtonh* |
| Powder | poudre, f. | *poodr* |
| Prisoner | prisonnier | *preesonniay* |
| Private | simple soldat | *sanhpl soldar* |
| Quantity | quantité, f. | *konhteetay* |
| Quarrel (to) | quereller; se disputer | *kerrellay; ser. deespütay* |
| Quart (meas.) | litre, m. | *leetr* |
| Quarter (4th) | quart, m. | *karr* |
| Quarter (to give) | faire quartier | *fair kartiay* |
| Quartered | en quartier | *onh kartiay* |
| Quay | quai, m. | *kay* |
| Queen | reine, f. | *rain* |
| Question | question, f. | *kesstionh* |
| Quick | vif, ardent | *veef, arrdonh* |
| Quick time | pas accéleré | *parzakselleray* |
| Quickly | vite | *veet* |
| Quiet | tranquille | *tronhkeel* |
| Quiet! (Be) | restez tranquille! taisez-vous | *restay tronhkeel tayzay voo* |
| Railway | chemin de fer, m. | *sheminh der fair* |
| Railway carriage | voiture, f. | *vwartür* |
| Railway van | wagon, m. | *vargonh* |
| Rain | pluie, f. | *plwee* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Raise | lever; soulever, v. | *leevay, soolevay* |
| Range (within) | à portée | *ar portay* |
| Rank | rang, m. | *ranh* |
| Razor | rasoir, m. | *razwar* |
| Read | lire | *leer* |
| Receipt | reçu, m. | *ressü* |
| Recoil | reculer, v. | *rekülay* |
| Recruit (pop.) | bleu, m. | *bler* |
| Recruit | recrue, f. | *rekrü* |
| Red Cross | Croix Rouge, f. | *Krwar roozh* |
| Reinforcement | renfort, m. | *ronhforr* |
| Repulse | échec, m. | *aysheck* |
| Rest (to) | se reposer | *ser rerpozay* |
| Retreat | retraite, f. | *rertrayt* |
| Return (come back) | revenir | *revveneer* |
| Review | revue, f. | *revü* |
| Rifle | fusil, m. | *füzee-e* |
| Right | droit, e | *drwar, drwart* |
| Right turn! | demi à droite! | *demmee ar drwart* |
| River | fleuve, m. | *flerv* |
| Roll-call | appel, m. | *appell* |
| Route march | promenade militaire | *prom'nard meeleetair* |
| Rule | règle, f. | *raigl* |
| Run | courir | *kooreer* |
| Rush | bond, m. | *bonh* |
| Saddle | selle, f. | *sell* |
| Salt | sel, m. | *sell* |
| Salute | salut, m. | *sallü* |
| Salute (to) | v. saluer | *salüay* |
| Saluting the colours | salut au drapeau | *salüt-ō-drappō* |
| Same (the) | le même, la même, les mêmes | *ler maim, lar maim, lay maim* |
| Saturday | Samedi, m. | *samdee* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Saucepan | casserole, f. | *kasserol* |
| Sausages (small) | saucisses, f. | *sōsiss* |
| „ (large) | saucissons | *sōssissonh* |
| Scarf, sling | écharpe, f. | *aysharp* |
| School | école, f. | *aykoll* |
| Scout | éclaireur | *ayclaireur* |
| Screw | vis, f. | *vis* |
| Secretary for War | Ministre de la guerre | *mineestr der lar gair* |
| Seems (it) | il semble | *eel sonhbl* |
| Send | envoyer | *onhvoyay* |
| Sentry | sentinelle, f. | *sonhteenell* |
| Sergeant | sergent, m. | *sairzhonh* |
| Shake | secouer | *sekooay* |
| Sheath | fourreau, m. | *foor-rō* |
| Shed | hangar, m. | *onh-garr* |
| Sheep | mouton, m. | *mootonh* |
| Sheet | drap, m. | *drar* |
| Shell | obus, m. | *ōbüz* |
| Shelter | abri, m. | *abbree* |
| Ship | bateau, m. | *battō* |
| Ship of war | vaisseau, m. | *vessō* |
| Shirt | chemise, f. | *shemeeze* |
| Shoe | soulier, m. | *sooliay* |
| Shoot | tirer | *teeray* |
| Shoot down (to) | abattre d'un coup de feu | *abbatr dernh koo der fer* |
| Shop | magasin, m.; boutique, f. | *magazinh; booteek* |
| Shot | coup, m. | *koo* |
| Shout | crier | *kreeay* |
| Shovel | pelle, f. | *pell* |
| Shovel and spade (trench tool) | pelle-bêche, f. | *pell baysh* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Side | côté, m. | *kotay* |
| Since | depuis | *derpwee* |
| Site | emplacement, m. | *onhplarsmonh* |
| Slow | lent, e | *lonh, lonht* |
| Slowly | lentement | *lonhtmonh* |
| Smoke | fumée, f. | *fumay* |
| Smoke (to) | fumer, v. | *fumay* |
| Sold | vendu | *vonhdü* |
| Somebody | quelqu'un; | *kelkernh* |
| | quelques-uns | *kelkerzernh* |
| Sometimes | quelquefois | *kelkerfwar* |
| Son | fils, m. | *feece* |
| Soon | bientôt | *bienhtoe* |
| Sore, wound | plaie, f. | *play* |
| Sound the alarm | battre la générale, v. | *battr lar zhaynayral* |
| Soup | soupe, f. | *soup* |
| Spade | bêche, f. | *baysh* |
| Spare | épargner | *ayparñay* |
| Sparking-plug | bougie, f. | *boozhee* |
| Speak | parler | *parrlay* |
| Spend | dépenser | *dayponhsay* |
| Spoon | cuiller, f. | *kwee-yair* |
| Spring (season) | printemps, m. | *prinhtenh* |
| Spur | éperon, m. | *aypaironh* |
| Spy | espion, m. | *esspeeonh* |
| Spy (to) | espionner, v. | *espeeonnay* |
| Square formation | carré, m. | *karray* |
| Stable | écurie, f. | *ayküree* |
| Staff | état-major, m. | *aytar mazhor* |
| Stamp (postage) | timbre, m. | *tinhbr* |
| Stand up | se tenir debout | *ser tenneer debbo* |
| Station | gare, f. | *garr* |
| Stay | rester | *restay* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Stockings | bas, m. | *bah* |
| Straw | paille, f. | *pī(yeh)* |
| Strength | force, f. | *forss* |
| Stretcher | brancard, m. | *bronhkarr* |
| Stretcher-bearer | brancardier, m. | *branhkardiay* |
| Suffer | souffrir | *suffreer* |
| Summer | été, m. | *aytay* |
| Sunday | dimanche, m. | *deemonhsh* |
| Take | prendre | *prenhdr* |
| Take off | ôter | *ō-tay* |
| Talk | parler | *parrlay* |
| Target | cible, f. | *seebl* |
| Telephone (to) | téléphoner | *taylayfonay* |
| Tell | dire | *deerr* |
| Tent | tente, f.; pavillon, m. | *tenht; paveeyonh* |
| That | (conj.) que; | *ker;* |
| | (pron.) ce, cette, ces | *ser, sett, say* |
| There | là; y | *lar; ee* |
| Thick | épais, épaisse | *aypay, aypayce* |
| Thin | maigre | *maygr* |
| Thing | chose, f. | *shows* |
| Thought | pensée; idée, f. | *ponhsay; eeday* |
| Thousand | mille | *meel* |
| Thursday | jeudi, m. | *zherdee* |
| Till, until | jusqu' à ce que | *zhŭkars'ker* |
| Time | temps, m.; fois, f. | *tonh; fwar* |
| Tin | étain, m. | *aytanh* |
| Tip (money) | pourboire, m. | *poorbwar* |
| Tobacco | tabac, m. | *tabbar* or *tab-bak* |
| To-day | aujourd'hui | *ō-zhourd-wee* |
| To-morrow | demain | *dermanh* |
| "Tommy Atkins" | (Fr.) poilu, m. | *pwarlü* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Too much | trop de | *trō der* |
| Tool | outil, m. | *ootee* |
| Toothache | mal aux dents | *mal o donh* |
| Tooth-brush | brosse à dents, f. | *bross ar denh* |
| Torpedo boat | torpilleur, m. | *torpee-yeur* |
| Touch (to) | toucher | *tooshay* |
| Towel | serviette, f. | *sairvee-ett* |
| Trace (horse) | trait, m. | *tray* |
| Transport | transport, m. | *tranhsporr* |
| Trenches | tranchées, f. | *tronhshay* |
| Trooper | cavalier | *kavaleay* |
| Troops | troupes | *troop* |
| Trough | abreuvoir, m. | *abbrervwar* |
| Trowsers | pantalon, m. | *panhtallonh* |
| True | vrai, e | *vray* |
| Trust (to) | se fier à | *ser feeay ar* |
| Try | essayer | *essayay* |
| Tuesday | mardi, m. | *marrdee* |
| Typhoid | fièvre typhoïde, f. | *feeayvr teefwä(r)d* |
| Uncle | oncle, m. | *onhkl* |
| Under | sous, au dessus de | *soo, ō dessü der* |
| Under cover | à l'abri | *ar labbree* |
| Understand | comprendre | *kompronhdr* |
| Undertake | entreprendre | *onhtr'pronhdr* |
| Unfortunate | malheureux | *mal-er-rer* |
| Unharness / Unhook guns | dételer, v. | *daytellay* |
| Unite | unir, joindre | *ün-eer, zhwarndr* |
| Unless | à moins que | *ar moynh ker* |
| Unpack | dépaqueter | *daypaktay* |
| Useful | utile | *ütteel* |
| Useless | inutile | *eenütteel* |
| Valve | soupape, f. | *soopapp* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| Vanish | s'évanouir | *sayvan-weer* |
| Varicose vein | varice f. | *varreess* |
| Veal | veau, m. | *vō* |
| Very | très | *tray* |
| Vet. | vétérinaire, m. | *vetairinair* |
| Voice | voix, f. | *vwar* |
| Volley | volée, f. | *volay* |
| Voyage | voyage, m. | *voyarzh* |
| Wagon | wagon, m | *vargonh* |
| Waist-belt | ceinturon, m. | *sinhtüronh* |
| Waistcoat | gilet, m. | *zheelay* |
| Waiter | garçon, m. | *garrsonh* |
| Wales | le pays de Galles | *Gal* |
| War | guerre, f. | *gair* |
| War office | ministère de la guerre | *ministair der la gair* |
| Warrant officer | maître d'equipage | *maytr dekkiparzh* |
| Warship | bâtiment de guerre, m. | *battimenh der gair* |
| Watch (ship) | le quart | *karr* |
| Watch (to be on) | être aux aguets | *aytr ōz aggay* |
| Water (horses) | abreuver, v. | *abbrervay* |
| Water bottle | bidon, m. | *beedonh* |
| Wednesday | mercredi, m. | *mairkrerdee* |
| Weigh | peser, v. | *perzay* |
| Well | puits, m. | *pwee* |
| Welsh | gallois | *gallwar* |
| Wheel | roue, f. | *roo* |
| Wheel into column | rompre en colonne | *ronhpr en kolonn* |
| When? | quand? | *konh* |
| Where | où | *oo* |
| Where? | où? | *oo* |
| Whistle | siffler | *seefflay* |
| Whistle-call | coup de sifflet | *koo der seefflay* |

| English. | French. | Pronunciation. |
|---|---|---|
| White | blanc, blanche | *blonh, blonshe* |
| Win | gagner, v. | *gañay* |
| Wine | vin, m. | *vanh* |
| Wing | aile, f. | *ayle* |
| Winter | hiver, m. | *eevair* |
| With | avec | *avvek* |
| Wool | laine | *layn* |
| Wool (cotton) | ouate, f. | *ooart* |
| Wound | blessure, f. | *blessür* |
| Wound (to) | blesser, v. | *blessay* |
| Wrist | poignet, m. | *pwoiñay* |
| Write | v. écrire | *aykreer* |
| Year | an, m.; (whole year) année, f. | *anh; annay* |
| Yellow | jaune | *zhōne* |
| Yesterday | hier | *ee-air* |
| Yes | oui; (after negative) si | *weeh*; *see* |
| Yet | encore | *onhkor* |
| Yonder | là-bas | *lar bar* |
| Young | jeune | *zhern* |
| Zone of fire | champ de tir | *shonh der teer* |

## FRENCH TROOPS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Chasseurs d'Afrique** | *Shasserr daffreek* | French cavalry |
| **Spahis** | *Spa(r)-ee* | Native troops from N. Africa; (cavalry) |
| **Turcos** | *Türkō* | Native troops, Tunisians, Arabs, etc. (infantry) |
| **Zouaves** | *Zoo-arv* | French infantry |

# GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

N.B. Names of countries ending in e are all feminine.
Names of countries require the article in French as La France, France.

| French. | Pronunciation. | English. |
|---|---|---|
| **Afrique** | *Afreek* | Africa |
| **Aisne, R.** | *Ayne* | |
| **Allemagne** | *Al-mi-ñe* | |
| **Amérique** | *Amayreek* | America |
| **Amiens** | *Am-mienh* | |
| **Angleterre** | *Ong-ler-tqir* | England |
| **Anvers** | *Onhvair* | Antwerp |
| **Ardennes** | *Arr-denn* | |
| **Armentières** | *Arrmonh-tee-air* | |
| **Arras** | *Ar-rar* | |
| **Australie** | *Os-tra-lee* | Australia |
| **Autriche** | *O-treesch* | Austria |
| **Baltique** | *Bal-teek* | Baltic |
| **Bapaume** | *Bapp-ōme* | |
| **Bavesnes** | *Bavvayn* | |
| **Bazentin** | *Bazzonhtinh* | |
| **Beaucourt** | *Bō-koor* | |
| **Beaumont** | *Bo-monh* | |
| **Belgique** | *Bell-zheek* | Belgium |
| **Bezonvaux** | *Bezzonh-vō* | |
| **Boisselle** | *Bwar-sell* | |
| **Bretagne** | *Brett-iñe* | Brittany (France) |
| **Bulgarie** | *Bŭlgarree* | Bulgaria |
| **Cambrai** | *Komhbray* | |
| **Chambrette** | *Shombrett* | |
| **Charleroy** | *Sharler-rwar* | |
| **Combles** | *Komhbl* | |
| **Contalmaison** | *Konhtallmayzonh* | |
| **Courcelette** | *Koorsellett* | |

| French. | Pronunciation. | English. |
|---|---|---|
| Danemark, m. | *Dannemark* | Denmark |
| Delville | *Dellveel* | |
| Douay | *Dooay* | |
| Douvres | *Doovr* | Dover |
| Ecosse | *Aykoss* | Scotland |
| Egypte | *Ayzheept* | Egypt |
| Espagne | *Esspiñe* | Spain |
| Falfemont | *Fal-fe-monh* | |
| Flandre | *Flonhdr* | Flanders |
| Flers | *Flare* | |
| Fontenay | *Fonhternay* | |
| France | *Franhss* | France |
| Fricourt | *Freekoor* | |
| Froide Terre | *Frward Taire* | |
| Galles (Pays de) | *Gall (Pay-ee der)* | Wales |
| Galle (La Nouvelle) | *Gall (Lar Noovell)* | New South Wales |
| Gommecourt | *Gommkoor* | |
| Guillemont | *Guee-er-monh* | |
| Grande Bretagne | *Gronhd Brett-iñe* | Great Britain |
| Grèce | *Grayce* | Greece |
| Grevillers | *Grervee-yay* | |
| Hamel | *Ammel* | |
| Hardecourt | *Ard'-koor* | |
| Haudromont | *Odro-monh* | |
| Hollande | *Ollonhdd* | |
| Hongrie | *Ongree* | |
| Irlande | *Eer-lonhdd* | Ireland |
| Irles | *Eerles* | |
| Italie | *Eetallee* | Italy |
| Japon, m. | *Zhapponh* | Japan |
| La Boisselle | *Lar Bwarssell* | |
| La Manche | *Lar Monhsh* | The English Channel |

| French. | Pronunciation. | English. |
|---|---|---|
| Lens | *Lonhss* | |
| Le Sars | *Ler Sarr* | |
| Leuze (Wood) | *Leurze* | |
| Lesbœufs | *Lay-bĕr* | |
| Liège | *Lee-ayzh* | |
| Ligny | *Leeñee* | |
| Lille | *Leel* | |
| Longueval | *Lonhgervall* | |
| Louvemont | *Loovmonh* | |
| Manche (la) | *Monhsh* | The English Channel |
| Maricourt | *Marreekoor* | |
| Marne | *Marrn* | |
| Mer | *Mair* | Sea |
| Mer du Nord | *Mair dü norr* | North Sea |
| Meuse | *Merze* | |
| Mézières | *Mez-e-air* | |
| St. Mihiel | *Sanh Mee-yel* | |
| Miraumont | *Meer-o-monh* | |
| Montauban | *Monht-o-bonh* | |
| Montmédy | *Monh-maydee* | |
| Morthomme | *Morrt-omm* | |
| Morval | *Morr-vall* | |
| Mouquet | *Moo-kay* | |
| Nord | *Norr* | North |
| Normandie | *Norr-monh-dee* | Normandy |
| Norvège | *Nor-vayze* | Norway |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | *Noovell Zayloṇhd* | New Zealand |
| Oise | *Warze* | |
| Paris | *Parr-ee* | Paris |
| Pas de Calais | *Par der Kallay* | Straits of Dover |
| Péronne | *Payronn* | |
| Poivre | *Pwaryr* | Poivre (Pepper) |

| French. | Pronunciation. | English. |
|---|---|---|
| Pierrepont | *Peairr-ponh* | |
| Pologne | *Poll-oyñe* | Poland |
| Portugal | *Port-ü-gall* | Portugal |
| Pozières | *Pōz-iair* | |
| St. Quentin | *Sanh Konhtinh* | |
| Reims | *Ranhz* | |
| Rensart | *Ronhsarr* | |
| Roubaix | *Roobay* | |
| Rouen | *Roo-anh.* | |
| Russie | *Rüss-ee* | Russia |
| Sars (le) | *Sarr* | |
| Sainte Menehoud | *Sanht Maynoo* | |
| St. Pierre Vaast | *Sanh Peairr Va(r)st* | |
| St. Mihiel | *Sanh Mee-yel* | |
| Seine | *Sayne* | Seine, R |
| Serbie | *Sairbee* | Serbia |
| Serre | *Sairr* | |
| Somme | *Somm* | |
| Thiepval | *Teepvall* | |
| Thionville | *Teeonhveel* | |
| Trieste | *Tree-est* | |
| Turquié | *Türr-kee* | Turkey |
| Verdun | *Vair-dunh* | |
| Vaucherauville | *Vo-sher-o-veel* | |
| Ypres | *Eeper* | |

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